

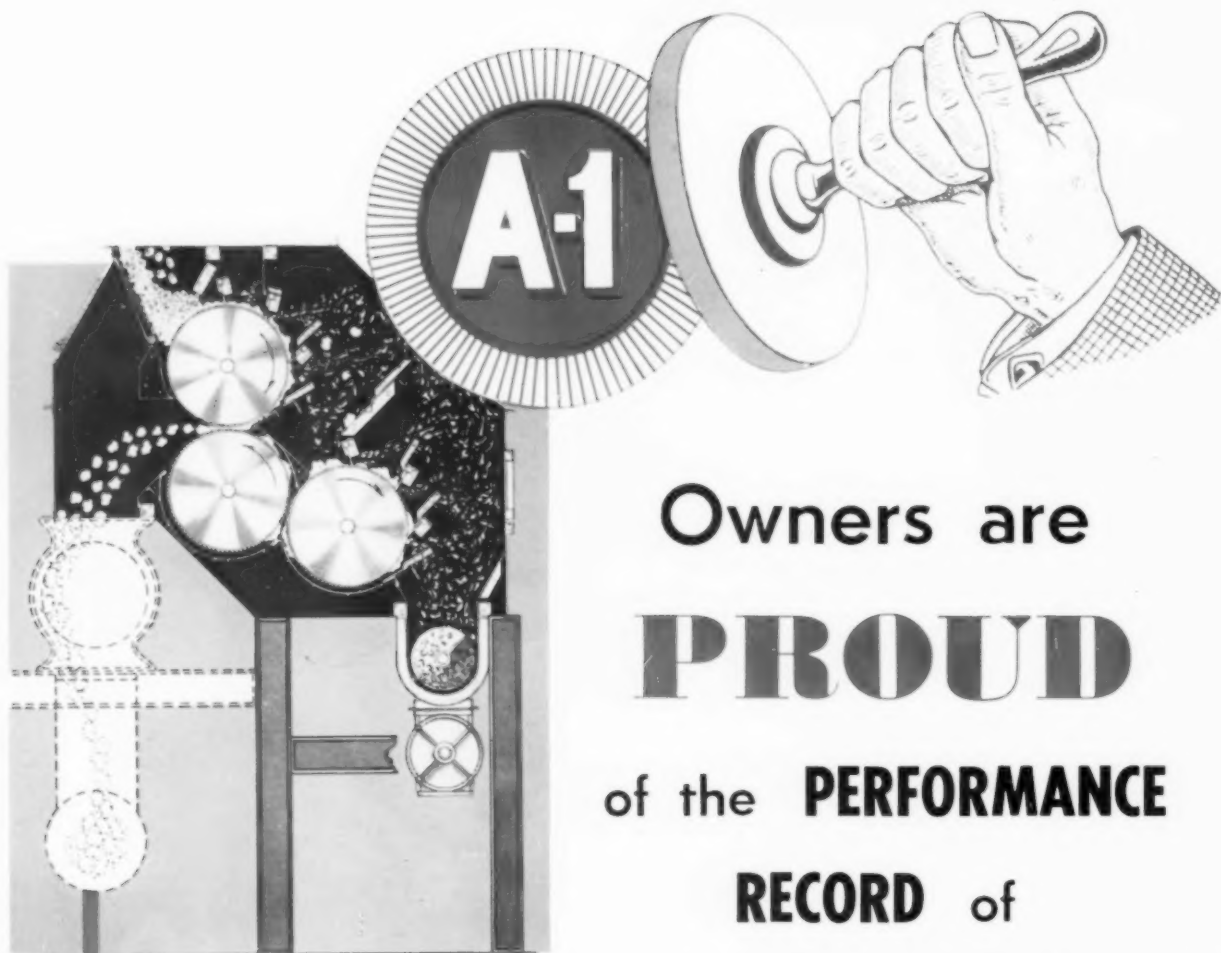
# PTHE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILLress

OCTOBER 14, 1961

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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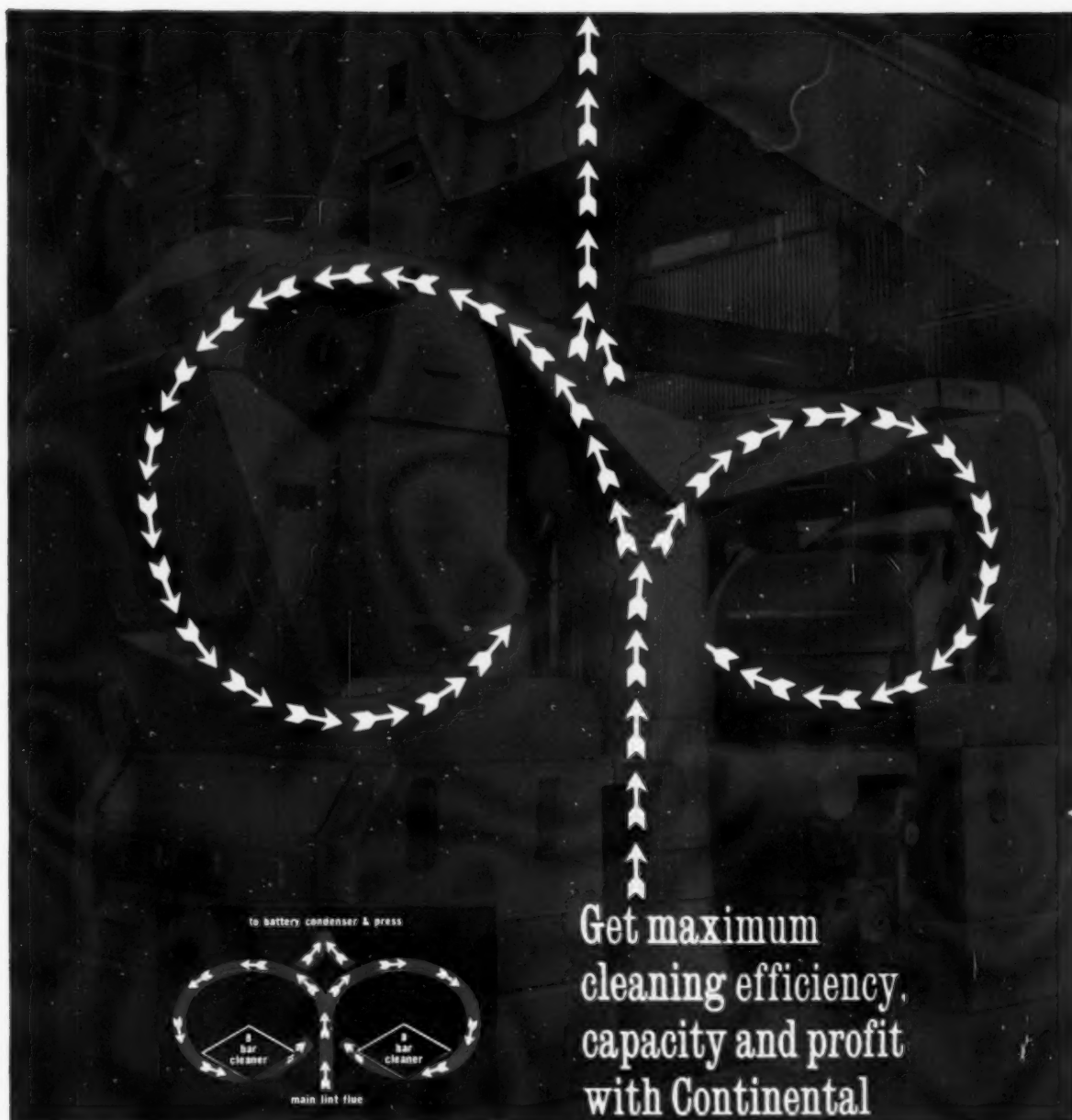
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DAVE McREYNOLDS

Editor

ETHYL SHAPLEY

Assistant Editor

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### WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE (EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

744 Jackson Place, N.W.  
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## laugh it off



Our idea of an optimist is a man who took the marriage vows at the ripe old age of 90 and started house hunting for a home close to a school.

\* \* \*

A sixty-year-old widower was ardently wooing a widow many years his junior. "Will you marry me, Helen?" he persisted yet again.

"For the last time, no, John and if you must know, in my last three marriages I made enough to retire."

\* \* \*

Americans are people who spend money they don't have to buy things they don't need to impress people they don't like.

\* \* \*

A teacher gave her third graders a free hand in staging a Christmas pageant.

First came a group of slowly marching angels. Next came Joseph, leading a donkey, played by a sturdy little girl crawling on all fours.

Astride the donkey was Mary, looking radiant in her bathrobe. But next came a little girl named Helen whose role was not clear to the teacher. She was wearing an ordinary dress and carried a doll. She placed the doll in the manger and quietly withdrew while the pageant continued.

When it was over the teacher praised the children. "It was wonderful," she said, "but tell me—what role was Helen playing?"

"Helen?" said the little director, a little surprised that the teacher hadn't understood. "Why, Helen was the stork."

\* \* \*

A father called in his 6-year-old daughter and explained to her that the gardener had found a lovely little sister for her early that morning among the cabbages. The father then suggested, "you write to your brother Charlie (away at school) and tell him about it." The child wrote the letter and gave it to her father to be mailed. He peeked at the message, which read: "Dear Jack, you owe me a quarter. It's a girl."

\* \* \*

"I want to get a corset for my wife."

"What bust?"

"Nuthin. It just wore out."

\* \* \*

A ten year old girl, taking an examination on the subject of general knowledge, was asked the question, "State briefly what you know of spine."

This is what she wrote: "The spine is a bunch of bones which run up and down the back and is supported by the ribs. The skull sits on one end and I sit on the other."

\* \* \*

Mother (to her young son): "Whose little boy are you?"

Son (disgustedly): "Gosh! Don't tell me you don't know."

\* \* \*

Last Sunday afternoon in chapel, a young couple were sitting in the gallery facing the pulpit.

The minister was just about to read the lesson when he noticed that the couple was not behaving in a seemly fashion. Looking up reprovingly at the gallery he said: "I observe a girl cuddling a boy. When he stops, I'll begin."

### OUR COVER STORY:

It won't be long now. Cotton plants in the irrigated Pecos country of Texas get a close once-over just prior to harvesting. The full impact of cotton harvesting will be felt throughout the irrigated areas of the West in the next few weeks as the above scene will be repeated many thousand times over.

Photo by John Jeter  
Dallas, Texas





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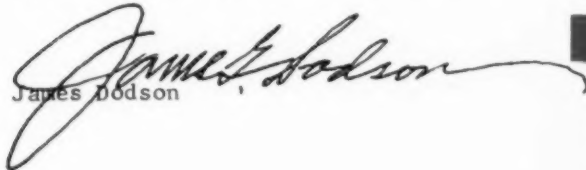
Following your recommendations we installed a 3-120 outfit including the Fiber-Rite, and we think we have the best gin in Nueces County.

We are now finishing the season at around 2500 bales, three-fourths of which has been our own cotton and mostly machine picked. Out of this total, less than 400 bales has been SLM and below, and with only three Low Middling bales.

We knew we would be utilizing some 13 pickers, and with a few of these pickers starting early in the day when there is more moisture, and other pickers using more water on the spindles, it was to be expected that cotton arriving at the gin would have varying moisture content.

We credit the Fiber-Rite with enabling us to consistently turn out a uniform grade and staple. It would be difficult to estimate at this time the actual dollar value the Fiber-Rite has made us this year.

Sincerely yours,

  
James Dodson



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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
OCTOBER 14, 1961

# Incentive Plan for Cotton Told at Dallas Meeting

**T**EXAS COTTON MEN got a "looksee" at proposed cotton legislation at a meeting of the Texas Cotton Federation in Dallas, Sept. 28.

The new plan, "A Trade Incentive Cotton Program," was explained by George W. Pfeiffenberger, executive vice-president, Plains Cotton Growers Association, Lubbock. (Pfeiffenberger also is an advisor to the President's Cotton Advisory Committee).

The new plan evolves around five main parts which are "more agreeable to more groups in the industry than any other plans presented thus far."

The main points of the Incentive Plan are:

- Maintain acreage allotments at no less than the present level of 18,400,000 acres to start.

- Establish loan at about present level (80-82 percent of parity).

- Establish Trade Incentive\* to shipper and/or mill at discretion of Secretary of Agriculture, on both foreign and domestic shipments payable to them by CCC in PIK certificates redeemable for cash on following bona fide evidence—

- a. domestic bill of lading to consuming establishment (mill), or on mill evidence of bales opened.

- b. steamship bill of lading to foreign consignment.

- Establish formula to decrease Trade Incentive as consumption and acreage expand.

- Recognize need for equitable acreage allotment distribution, and necessity to give U.S. mills relief from excessive imports of foreign textiles, but include these items in legislation or regulation separate from basic price support plan.

### Incentive Defined

\*The Trade Incentive part of the plan would evolve about one of the following alternatives. In order of preference they are:

Trade Incentive of six cents, or whatever necessary, for both domestic and foreign shipments, fixed at a constant rate for the marketing year; or

Trade Incentive to begin at an initial rate of six cents, both domestic and foreign, with authority to change by CCC as is now done in export subsidy program; or

An Incentive both domestic and foreign, calculated as the difference between the



GEORGE W. PFEIFFENBERGER

domestic loan rate and the average domestic mill market quotation for Middling one inch cotton for previous week, or six cents, whichever is smaller; or

Same as first three, except that shipper's domestic Incentive should be about two cents less than foreign (this two cents being approximately the average additional cost for shipping and delivery from U.S. to foreign mills, as compared to delivery to U.S. mills). This would make physical price of cotton about equal at domestic and foreign mills doors and would be less expensive to the U.S. government.

The foregoing is the Incentive Plan as presented by Pfeiffenberger. He told the Texas Federation that two other plans were presented, but they didn't receive as much enthusiasm as the one above.

### Built on Proven Principles

Pfeiffenberger says the Incentive Plan is built around several proven cotton industry principles: the loan approach for producer price support is generally accepted; need for competitive domestic price to mills is generally accepted; danger and consequences of limitations through direct payments to producers is generally admitted; need of a competitive world price to foreign mills to maintain world markets is universally accepted; need for greater cotton allotments for efficient production is universally accepted; all accept principle of govern-

ment action to stabilize prices; and agree producers must unite and take a lead in legislative matters; and all agree that agriculture's public relations is poor and the whole structure could collapse if remedies are not in the near future.

Because of the unity across the Belt on the above conclusions and principles, Pfeiffenberger says the Incentive Plan would accomplish the following:

- "Protect the cotton farmer's income without giving him a direct payment, thus eliminating danger of and fears of limitations.

- "Establish in Congress and public mind that the action would be a 'Trade Incentive' for encouragement of commerce and cotton consumption, not a subsidy designed to build larger surpluses.

- "Provide American mills a competitive cost for their raw cotton as is provided foreign mills now under the export subsidy.

- "Make cotton competitive in cost with rayon and other synthetics.

- "Provide greater volume for shippers and keep cotton in normal trade channels through active market due to lower mill price.

- "Provide substantial savings to government in ease of administration, elimination of textile export subsidy, reduced storage and handling charges, reduced interest charges, substantial reduction in losses due to reclassing stored cotton, and ultimate bargains to consumer in lower prices and greater job potential for labor."

"This is also the only plan proposed to the Committee which could be submitted to Congress for enactment for the next cotton season," Pfeiffenberger pointed out.

Pfeiffenberger concluded, "even though this program would cost slightly more at the outset, it will give more results and more value return for each dollar spent than the present program which is constantly putting American mills in more trouble, bolstering up synthetics through price advantages and almost certainly increasing government stocks and surpluses once more with resulting increased costs. Furthermore, the formula of reducing the trade incentive as acreage expands would reduce government costs in line with success of the program."

### Criticisms Cited

Criticisms of the Trade Incentive Program cited are: it includes no provision for acreage movement to areas desiring and needing additional acreage; no provisions for helping mills in textile import problem with respect to foreign and domestic wage differentials; unknown ef-

fects on futures exchanges; nominal increase in initial government costs; and some objection to extending incentive to mills."

Another talk brought forth discussion, the presentation of "Proposed Cotton Allotment Levels," given by John Vernon Stiles, Temple.

Stiles said he felt the tide for cutting any of the present cotton allotment had been stymied in Washington.

Other subjects and speakers on the program included "Planting Seed Test Improvement," Dr. L. C. Bird, Texas Experiment Station; "Producer Credit," L. J. Cappelman, Farmers Home Administration, Dallas; "Spotted Cotton Grading," Carl Cox, director, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Dallas; "Textile

Import Problems," Jack Stoneham, president, American Cotton Shippers Association, Dallas; and "Acreage Release and Reallocation," Lewis David, State ASC Committee administrator, College Station.

A total of 27 men, interested in various segments of the cotton industry, were present.

Eugene Butler, editor, The Progressive Farmer, served as chairman.

■ HOMER HANSEN has been named sales manager, Davidson-Kennedy Co., Atlanta manufacturers of machinery for the vegetable oil mill, fertilizer and textile industries. Hansen formerly was with Cotton Producers Association,

## Industry Voices Alarm Over Acreage Cut

MANY COTTON LEADERS across the Belt term the Administration's decision to cut 1962 acreage allotments a slap in the face for opposing the Omnibus Farm Bill. The cut to 18,101,718 acres, from 18,458,424 acres in 1961, represents approximately a two percent drop. (See Washington Column, Page 12.) Prior to the announcement, rumor was that the Department of Agriculture had called for an even larger cut, some four percent, or below 18 million.

The Administration's statement that it was "not entirely satisfied" with the national quota and allotment, claiming that it (the Administration) hopes to recommend desirable changes to the next session of Congress, is in essence an ax to hold over Congress. It could mean a possible change in the allotment transfer set-up. But the chance of this change "in time to apply to the 1962 crop", as the Administration says, is a million-to-one shot.

National Cotton Council President J. Clyde Wilson, expresses the feelings of the entire industry in calling the decision "disappointing". Wilson continues, "We feel that the production from such an allotment will not be sufficient to permit us to provide adequate supplies for our customers both here and abroad. In the event of shortage of U.S. cotton there would be immediate resumption in the flight of American cotton acres abroad to foreign producers, and our competitive position against synthetics would be further weakened.

"Information available to us from USDA and our own (Council) studies, has indicated we need an allotment increase realistically calculated to raise production to at least 15.5 million bales. Need for this quantity does not take fully into consideration the tense international situation which could suddenly impose unprecedented demands on our industry.

"We are encouraged by the announcement that Department officials are not entirely satisfied with the allotment."

J. H. Williams, president, National Cotton Ginners Association, voiced equal alarm over the decision, saying, "With the present outlook as to war, this could be another disaster such as we suffered during the Korean War. We have not fully recovered from the effects of that low allotment. It will be an incentive for foreign growths to increase."

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## Cotton Boll Rots Damage Runs High

Cotton boll rots destroyed an estimated six percent of South Carolina's cotton crop last year, says Fred H. Smith, Clemson Extension plant pathologist.

Smith points out that boll rots usually are most prevalent in wet years, when cotton develops dense foliage and remains wet for some time. However, he adds, losses may occur in normal or even dry years.

"Boll rots usually are brought in on non-treated or poorly-treated seed," says the plant expert. "They also can live for one or two years on old cotton stalks on the surface or within the soil."

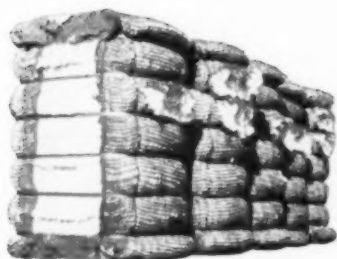
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## Cotton Ginnings To Oct. 1

The following table shows the number of bales of cotton, from the crop of 1961, ginned through Sept. 30, by States, with comparable figures for the corresponding periods in 1960 and in 1959. (Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1961	1960	1959
United States	2,683,436	3,677,243	4,445,922
Alabama	173,345	338,422	383,492
Arizona	89,076	71,273	64,052
Arkansas	180,028	337,244	474,012
California	35,495	48,468	98,666
Florida	2,031	9,000	8,159
Georgia	228,729	326,799	343,552
Louisiana	60,082	153,582	168,754
Mississippi	241,398	484,010	532,831
Missouri	38,350	131,910	182,439
New Mexico	17,807	18,401	45,164
North Carolina	68,641	72,995	101,282
Oklahoma	31,415	35,112	51,693
South Carolina	175,631	242,798	247,751
Tennessee	66,482	134,244	180,180
Texas	1,270,861	1,269,984	1,559,534
Virginia	738	1,529	2,224
All other States	327	1,472	2,137

The 1961 figures in this report are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginneries being transmitted by mail.

The U.S. total for 1961 includes 227,680 bales of the crop of 1961 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1960-61, compared with 139,779 for 1960 and 150,472 for 1959. Also included are 150 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1961, compared with 94 for 1960 and 625 for 1959.

Cotton consumed during August, 1961, amounted to 690,188 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 26, 1961, was 1,810,722 bales, and in public storage and in compress 4,288,609 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,270,000. Imports during July, 1961, were 864 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 306,444 bales.

## • Warehouse Official Dies in Memphis

LEWIS M. WILLCOX, 69, head, Memphis regional office for administration of the U.S. Warehouse Act, died in Memphis, Oct. 9.

Willcox had been with USDA for 26 years and in the Memphis office since 1939. He moved into the position he held at the time of his death in 1950.

Willcox was a native of Savannah, Ga. He is survived by his wife. Interment was at the National Cemetery, Memphis.

## Pink Bollworms Bury Them Deep

Burying pink bollworm larvae controls the pest, but they must be buried deep. According to New Mexico State University researchers, larvae should be buried at least eight inches.

Discussing efforts to find the best method to control—not eradicate—the pest, Dr. J. Gordon Watts of the University staff, says, "Our experiments have been primarily directed toward learning something of the ability of the hibernating pink bollworms to survive under simulated cultural conditions in New Mexico. Results to date indicate that the depth at which the larvae is buried is important; the location of the debris containing the larvae during the winter also appears quite important; but the date and number of irrigations, which appeared to be significant in 1960, had very little influence on pink bollworm survival in tests conducted this year."

## E. H. Gordon Named Advisor To Southern Division

A veteran in the canvas products industry, E. Hinshaw Gordon, will serve as an advisor on canvas products research to USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans, according to Dr. C. H. Fisher, Division director.

Gordon is vice-president and secretary of the Baker-Lockwood Co., Kansas City, Mo., and has been connected with the canvas fabrication business since 1925. He also is active in Canvas Products Association International, now serving as second vice-president. He has held several other official positions in the Association, including chairmanship of its research committee.

## For Calcot News Second Decade Begins

Calcot News, monthly publication of Calcot, Ltd., observed its tenth anniversary last month. John Tribolet, who joined the Calcot staff in 1951, fathered the publication and served as its first editor. Six years ago he left his editorial duties to direct Calcot's Arizona operation. Present editor is Vern Highley.

■ CHARLES R. YANCEY, vice-president, E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., refiners of vegetable oils, is a new member of New York Produce Exchange.

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## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY  
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

### ***Acreage Allotment Cut Two Percent***

In announcing a 1962 national cotton allotment of 18,101,718 acres, Department of Agriculture officials explained that they were "not entirely satisfied with the decision", and promised to work for changes in the law to apply to next year's plantings. The reduction of almost two percent under 1961 allotment, which totalled 18,458,424 acres, comes as something of a surprise after Southern congressmen had pressured the White House for an allotment increase.

The Department announced a 1962 marketing quota of 15,714,000 bales and called for a referendum on Dec. 12.

Officials estimated domestic consumption and exports for this year to hit 14.3 million bales and placed next season's at 14.5 million.

"Based on recent planting and yield trends," USDA said, "1962 allotment is expected to produce about as much cotton as will be used in the 1962-63 season, leaving the carryover on Aug. 1, 1963 at about the same level as carryover estimate for Aug. 1, 1962 (Ed. note—seven million or slightly below). While this carryover would be in excess of 46 percent of disappearance, no downward adjustment of acreage to reduce this carryover is deemed wise in view of the international situation. This is in accord with recent recommendations of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission and the Cotton Advisory Committee that provision be made for carryover not less than 45 percent of disappearance."

"Department officials," the announcement said, "are not entirely satisfied with the national quota and allotment." This apparently referred to persistent reports that officials wanted to make an even sharper cut in 1962 allotments, but were persuaded against this due to protests from Senators Stennis of Mississippi and Kerr of Oklahoma, who took their complaints directly to the White House.

The Department explained that it has been "working for several months in consultation with the two above advisory groups and other representatives of producers in an effort to develop recommendations for changes in the cotton production adjustment and price support system that would better meet the various objectives which are deemed advisable, including maintaining or increasing producers' income and the competitive position of cotton in both domestic and foreign markets, protecting the interests of the consumer and position of textile mills and other cotton-related industries and holding down government costs."

Officials explained that reconciliation of these various objectives "presents problems of great complexity and no general agreement upon desirable changes has yet been reached."

However, the Department adds, it hopes that it will be in a position to recommend desirable changes to the next session of Congress, and these changes will, among other things, provide a means by which producers in the various cotton producing areas will have a better opportunity to meet their acreage and planting objectives.

"If such changes could be made in time to apply to the 1962 crop, it would, of course, be most helpful," the Department says.

USDA at the same time announced a national allotment for 1962 extra long staple cotton of 100,293 acres and a marketing quota of 102,800 bales. This is an increase over 1961's 63,704 acres and 66,590 bales.

The Department gave no hint as to cotton price supports, but said they would be within the 65 to 90 percent of parity allowed by law. Price supports for 1961 Upland cotton are set at 82 percent of parity, 38.83 cents per pound. General thinking is that price supports will remain about the same or if increased, the amount will be slight.

Department of Agriculture decision-makers had been under considerable pressure, both to increase allotments and to decrease them. Recommendations ranged from a 3.5 million acre increase to a million acre decrease.

National Cotton Council was vigorous in calling for an increased allotment "in view of the indicated strong demand for cotton next season, low level of stocks, and the tense world situation."

Some "working level" officials in the Department—men more concerned with surplus disposal problems—felt that allotments should be reduced, or at least not increased.

U.S. cotton production has trailed disappearance—domestic consumption and export sales—in each of the past five years, dropping the carryover from 14.5 million bales in 1956 to 7.2 million last Aug. 1.

Despite a very slight increase in the 1961 crop, now estimated at 14,334,000 bales as against 14,272,000 bales last year, USDA cotton officials say they expect the carryover next Aug. 1, to be "slightly lower."

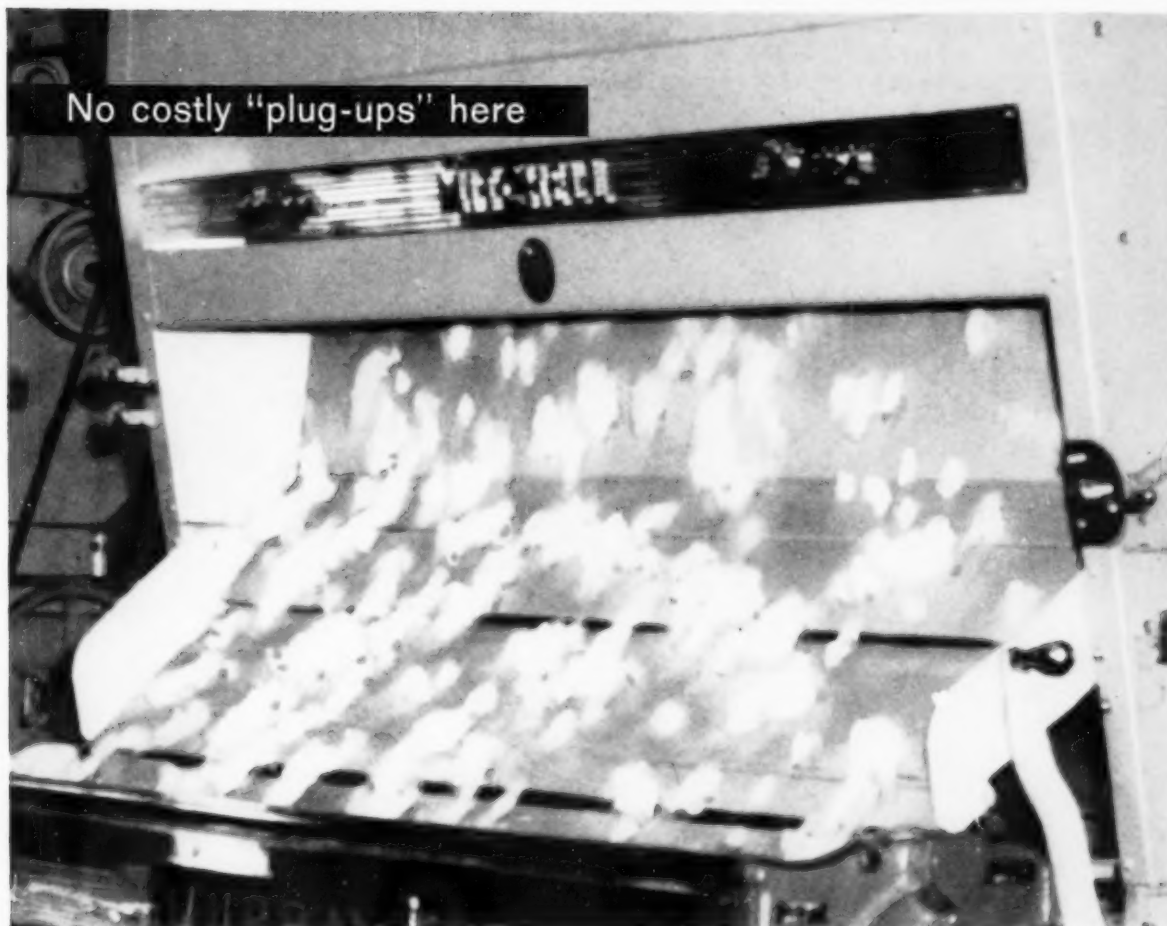
Industry people contended a larger carryover is needed "to be on the safe side" in view of the uncertain world situation. Some Department folks, on the other hand, point to increasing yields per acre and argue production likely would increase without an increase in acreage.

Washington expects a tougher administration of the Mexican Bracero program to result from President Kennedy's directive to Labor Secretary Goldberg for strict

(Continued on Page 33)

### ***"Desirable Change" For Congress***

### ***"Get Tough" on Bracero Program***



No costly "plug-ups" here

# TEXSPRAY Cotton Conditioner

## helps maintain a free flow of cotton to increase your gin production

### Here's how:

**Texaco Texspray lowers line friction** by preventing fibers from clinging to channel saws. This eliminates costly "plug-ups."

**You'll get fewer machine break-downs.** That's because Texspray's solvent action dissolves the adhesive plant juices and sticky honeydew which ordinarily cause saw-gumming.

**Lines, screens and saws will last longer** because Texspray helps combat rust and corrosion.

**Texspray reduces fly and dust by as much as 75%.** This means fewer blow-downs for machinery, overhead pipes, walls—and increased production and safer working conditions for you.

**Texspray unit is easy to install.** And once installed, it automatically injects the right amount of Texspray into a line carrying seed cotton. A Texaco Lubrication Engineer will be glad to show you how this means a free flow of cotton and increased gin production for you. Call your nearby Texaco distributor today. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Tune In: Texaco Huntley-Brinkley Report, Mon. Through Fri.-NBC-TV



Throughout the United States

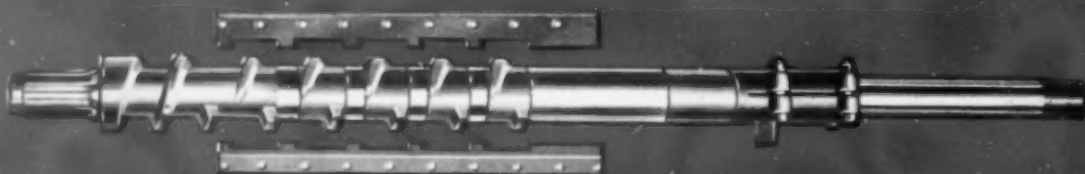
Canada • Latin America • West Africa



**EXPELLER\* PARTS**



**CAN BE IMITATED... BUT  
NEVER DUPLICATED!**



You can buy parts for your Expeller that feel like genuine Expeller parts. And you may save a few cents or a dollar or two on their cost. But have you ever compared their service? We have, and our figures prove genuine Anderson factory-built replacement parts provide 27% longer service. And here's why.

Only Anderson spends thousands of man hours and dollars developing advanced methods and metallurgical techniques... resulting in the same high quality time after time. Genuine Expeller parts are made of the same metals and on the same equipment as parts we manufacture for new machines.

And to serve you better, Anderson carries large stocks of Expeller parts in four strategically located service centers manned by experienced personnel. Don't accept imitations... get new machine parts performance with long lasting, trouble-free genuine Expeller parts.

\*Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. and Foreign Countries

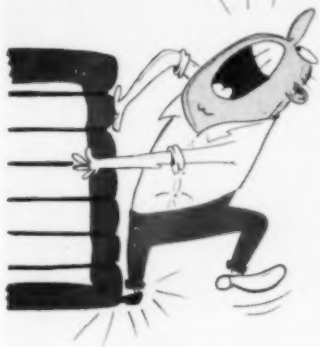
## **THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY**

Division of International Basic Economy Corporation

Cleveland—Main Office and Parts Depot: 1941 West 95th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio  
Mid-South—Parts Depot: Valley Machinery and Supply Co., DeSoto St., 612 N. Main St.,  
Memphis, Tenn.  
West Coast—Parts Depot: H. H. Hansen, Post Office Box 1626, Fresno, Calif.  
Mexico—Amerex Ingenieros, S.A., Merida 5, Mexico 7, D. F.



## EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED



- *Operator fails to shut off power to gin stand before removing trash.*

His hand is caught in the saws, and he loses his right arm above the elbow.

- *No guard rail.*

Worker falls from platform and suffers fatal head injury.

- *Worker handles a hook carelessly.*

Cotton hook gashes the side of his head and he is off the job two weeks.

Chance

or

Carelessness?

## WATCH

your STEP



**M**OST GIN ACCIDENTS can be prevented with a minimum of attention. Studies show that more than 80 percent of gin and gin-yard accidents are due to carelessness; few are due to machinery failure. These accidents are costly—in time, dollars and lives.

For the second consecutive year, Texas Cotton Ginners Association is carrying on an extensive safety program. Pictured here are some of the safety posters which are being distributed to member gins. Another aspect of the program is "Safety Tips," weekly newsletter—issued for 14 weeks — utilizing the general theme, "Act Safely—Gin Safely."

## BE ALERT



## DON'T GET HURT



## GET A LADDER



Miss Bardee Burge of Thomasville, Ala., has been appointed tour manager for the 1961 Maid of Cotton. She served as tour secretary in 1961. Newly appointed tour secretary is Miss Craig Barton of Memphis.

■ ORVAL KNOX, well-known Arizona agriculturist and vice-president of Calcot, Ltd., is running for a directorship on the District Farm Credit Board at Berkeley, Calif., representing the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives.

Willis Winters has been named president, Vincent Co-op Gin, Coahoma, Texas. Serving with Winters will be: Vice-President J. C. Shepherd, Secretary James C. Barr, and Directors F. C. Appleton and B. O. Brown. Frank Whitaker is manager.

■ KEN LEWIS, field representative, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, served as assistant beef cattle superintendent at the State Fair of Texas.

Newly elected president of Lamesa (Texas) Co-op Gin is W. H. McCulloch. Other officers and directors, announced by Manager Jack Hines, are: J. E. Neeley, vice-president; Ralph Ramon, secretary; Bonnie Culp, Lee Hancock, H. E. Pieper and Ray Orson, directors.

■ JACK WHETSTONE, secretary-treasurer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association was "arena boss" at the State Fair of Texas during the second week when 4-H and FFA youngsters exhibited their steers and beef animals in the Fair's Junior Livestock Show.

Floyd County Co-op Gin, Floydada, Texas, has named E. A. Robertson as president for the coming year. Other newly elected officers and directors are: J. T. Huckabay, vice-president; Doyle Moore, secretary; Jack Stansell and B. G. Dunlap, directors. W. W. Trapp is manager.

■ SEYMOUR B. JOHNSON has been named executive vice-president, Bobshaw Pedigreed Seed Co., Indianola, Miss. He has been with the Company since 1956.

Midland (Texas) Marketing Association, Floyd Countiss, manager, has named the following officers and directors: Dwight W. McDonald, president; I. J. Howard, vice-president; A. C. Teinert, secretary; Louie G. Koonce, Bruce Goode, W. N. Locklar and Glenn Drake, directors.

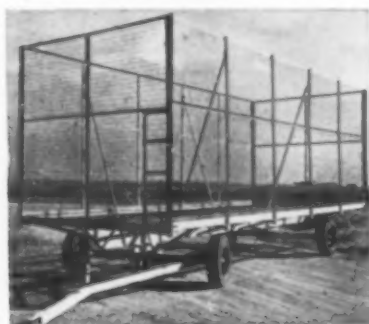
■ CHARLES B. SHUMAN, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, will speak at an area-wide meeting of South Texas Farm Bureau members on Oct. 23, 8:00 p.m., McAllen Civic Center.

Newly elected president of Tri-County Co-op Gin, Olton, Texas, is M. C. Brown. Fred Long has been named vice-president and W. T. Hall, Jr., secretary. Directors include Melvin Mitchell, Royce McFadden, Travis Bundick and W. T. Hankiss.

## YOUR FIRST COST YOUR LAST---!!

With The All New

**ALL \* STEEL**



12,000 lb. cap. 20' long x 8' wd x 9' 6" overall hgt other sizes on request



**COTTON WAGON**

**Now Styles**

**For Cotton Pullers**

**Mechanical Pickers**

**\$445.00**

f.o.b.

Sudan, Texas,

in lots of 5 or more,

Complete

with

Bed, Chassis, Floor, Tires, Tubes...

"Ready to Roll."

- ★ 6-bale capacity of machine-picked cotton.
- ★ Unique single beam construction.
- ★ 1 x 2—14 gauge fabric wire sides and floor; galvanized for maximum protection.
- ★ Floor heavily braced to prevent possible sagging.
- ★ 12,000 lb. capacity (depending on tires used).
- ★ Side boards easily removed, and 4 wagons can be stacked on one for transporting behind a pick-up.
- ★ Unexcelled turning radius—on 18"—5th wheel.
- ★ Trails perfectly and easily.
- ★ Painted with best quality paint.
- ★ Field-tested and proven!

### TERMS AVAILABLE FOR CINNERS

Regular Financing or  
Lease Purchase Plan



MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A.

**NIX IMPLEMENT COMPANY**

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### Continental's New Plane

CONTINENTAL GIN CO., division of Fulton Industries, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., has announced the purchase of a new twin engine Beechcraft Super 18 airplane. The new plane, which cruises at 170 mph, will enable Continental to serve its customers over a wide area quickly and efficiently and to keep in close touch with its eight branches located in Augusta, Dallas, Harlingen, Lubbock, Memphis, Phoenix, Prattville and Tulare, says A. L. Vandergriff, Continental president.

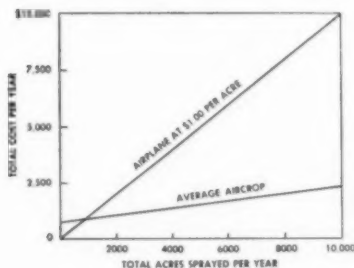
# IT PAYS TO SPRAY THE AIRCROP WAY



## COTTON FIELD TESTS PROVE IT!

With mechanical harvesting on the upgrade, the use of chemicals to aid harvesting is becoming more and more important. Just as important is the proper application of the chemicals. During the past two years, John Bean has pioneered the development of faster, more thorough chemical application on both test plots and large commercial acreages. Research shows that proper chemical application adds higher yields, more quality to the bale, more dollars per acre. Spraying for insect control assures a top-grade crop and preserves the lint quality. Chemical defoliation reduces trash and moisture, helps seed cotton dry out quicker in the field. Defoliation tests show gains of more than \$4.00 per bale.

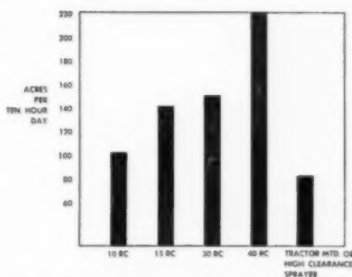
### AIRCROP VS. AIRCRAFT



Comparative spraying costs by airplane versus the John Bean Aircrop show savings up to \$7500 per year for a total of 10,000 acres sprayed annually. The chart above shows the cost

of each for the total acres sprayed per year (total acres include acreage sprayed times the applications per year). Spraying costs include equipment write-off, maintenance, fuel and oil and manpower.

### CAPACITIES of COTTON SPRAYERS



The bar chart above, based upon intensive cotton field tests, show that John Bean Aircrop Attachments and complete spraying units cover far more acres per ten-hour day than tractor-mounted and high clearance rigs.

### FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF WITH A "DOLLARS and CENTS"

**DEMONSTRATION** — Your John Bean Dealer cordially invites you to ask for an Aircrop demonstration under your own specific field conditions. See him soon.

ALL AIRCROP ATTACHMENTS ARE ADJUSTABLE TO DESIRED SPRAYING HEIGHT.

### A MODEL FOR EVERY ACREAGE



Model 40-RC

Unequalled in work capacity by any air sprayer. Optional high clearance axle; new Prestomatic controls.



Model 30-RC

For medium-to-large acreages. New Prestomatic controls; optional high clearance axle.



Model 20-RC Attachment

For medium-to-large acreages. New height adjustment; new Prestomatic controls.



Model 15-RCG Attachment

For medium acreages. Available with either hydraulic or mechanical controls.



Model 10-RC Attachment

For small acreage air spraying. New Prestomatic controls, height adjustment.

**John BEAN**

DIVISION OF  
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION  
LANSING, MICHIGAN • ORLANDO, FLORIDA • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA



## Gins, Mills Survive Carla With Slight Damage

**ED. NOTE:** The editor and Beverly Reeves, cotton ginning specialist, Texas Extension Service, made a trip from College Station through LaGrange, Hallettsville, Victoria, Port Lavaca, Danevang, El Campo, Rosenberg, Houston and the surrounding area to gather information for the following article.

**C**ARLA is a name thousands of Texans will long remember—a name which struck rack and ruin to countless farmers and ranchers along the Gulf Coast.

Final figures of agricultural losses still are not available, as it will be several months until the ultimate damage is known in livestock and specialty crops. However, following a trip through the worst of the stricken area, damage to gins and oil mills along the coast doesn't seem to be near as bad as was first feared.

Ironically, the most damage done to an oil mill was reported to be the Elgin Cotton Oil Mill near Austin, over 100 miles inland. A cotton seed house was blown down there and at one time blocked the tracks of the Katy railroad. Dollar-wise this amount is still unknown due to insurance action.

"Of the prospective 100,000 bales of cotton still in the fields throughout the severe damage areas," said the State Commissioner of Agriculture's office, "about \$11 million, 65,000 bales, including cottonseed were probably lost. Additional losses in value will be realized by downgrading. At the time Carla hit the coast on Sept. 10, about 82 percent of the Upper Coastal cotton had been picked with about 20,000 prospective bales still in the fields. In the Southcentral counties, about 60 percent had been picked with about 40,000 prospective bales still in the fields."

Down on the coast, most mills and gins fared the big blow very well. Among the worst losses was the Farmers Cooperative Gin Co., at Port Lavaca. Total damages here also were unknown as the manager couldn't be located and members of the board were not available. However, the engine house was blown down and high water got into the gin.

As we traveled on up the coast, our next stop was at the McMillan Gin Co., north of Palacios. Here, where winds were clocked at an excess of 125 mph, damage was slight. In fact, McMillan had already replaced the missing sheet-iron on his gin. The conveyors to the bur pit and seed house had been blown down and were still inoperable.

From McMillan's gin, we moved up to Danevang, a small community south of El Campo. Here we learned that damage was negligible with only a few sheets of tin missing, several windows knocked out and a seed conveyor blown down. The Danevang Farmers Society Gin ginned

several hundred bales following the storm and Jim White, manager, told us his largest item damaged was an electric motor that had to be repaired due to water blowing in during the hurricane.

Cotton losses here were slight also, as, like most of the surrounding counties, most of the cotton had been harvested prior to Carla. H. D. Madsen, farmer, who lives north of Danevang, told us he figured his losses at about five percent.

"I'd been through the field once and was about halfway through the second time when the storm hit," Madsen said.

From Danevang we hit the road through El Campo and on to Rosenberg. After checking with local authorities, we learned that again most of the crop was out of the field in time, and gin damage was again confined to very slight losses.

Our last stop in the storm area was at Sugar Land.

Here we visited with Joe King, a ginner at the Imperial Gin Co. He told us losses ran pretty heavy as they were just about half way through their harvest when the winds came along.

"We figure our losses to run between 1,700 and 2,000 bales on the company (Imperial Sugar Co.) land," King said.

Losses were high on the Texas State Prison System Farms which surround Sugar Land. Cotton harvest had just begun, and their losses in cotton alone are estimated at \$1,000,000 by Byron Frier-son, in charge of cotton production.

Although most cotton areas escaped the worst of the storm, the fury was apparent. Highway signboards, outbuildings, barns, and boarded-up windows caught our eyes in all the towns and highways.

Cattle losses and losses to rice producers will run high. John C. White, state commissioner for agriculture, places total losses at around \$100,000,000.

Losses to Carla weren't confined to the coastal area either. Driving to College Station to pick up Bev Reeves, downed trees and missing sheet-iron on outbuildings began to crop up as I went further south.

In the Brazos Valley, out of Bryan and College Station, farmers say their losses will run "about 25 percent." This is in an area that usually averages from a bale and a half to two bales per acre. Most of the cotton was caught in a defoliated status and quality damage will represent most of the loss.

In the LaGrange, Schulenberg, Hallettsville areas heavy cotton losses were noted, with many trees, and buildings blown down in the rural areas. Again, here the cotton was late, and total damage figures won't be known until after harvest.

White's office at Austin has furnished us with the following information con-

(Continued on Page 26)

### How Crown Multiwall Bags Stop Packaging Losses...

Crown Multiwall bags are constructed of tough, kraft paper. They offer many advantages in packaging soy bean, cottonseed and other meals:

**STOPS SIFTAGE LOSS.** Bag is non-porous. Storage area remains clean and dust-free. Other type bags lose as much as 1% of the contents before the bag is opened.

**STOPS CLING LOSS.** Up to 1 lb. of meal clings to the rough surface of a fabric bag after it is emptied. Meal can't cling to the smooth surface of Crown Multiwalls.

**STOPS INSECT DAMAGE.** Crown Multiwall bags are inherently resistant to insect infestation. In extreme cases they may be coated with repellents to prevent the entry of weevils or borers. This is not possible with outdated packaging.

**PROTECTS AGAINST RODENTS.** Contents of textile bags are readily detectable and easily penetrated. Contents of multiwall bags will not sift through to attract rodents.

**PROTECTS AGAINST MOISTURE.** Provides excellent protection against humidity and moisture because of the low porosity of the paper. Also because the plies of tough kraft paper provide effective layers of insulation.

**ECONOMICAL!** Initial cost is lower, bags are disposable so there are no costly redemption problems. In addition, multiwall bags lend themselves to high-speed, labor saving packaging. They offer an excellent printing surface. Bags stack well, take less space in storage, are easier to handle, and printing enables identification while stacked. But most important of all, users get every ounce of the meal they pay for—and in top quality condition.





**New Crown Multiwall  
Bags Revolutionize  
Packaging of Soy  
Bean, Cottonseed  
and Other Meal**

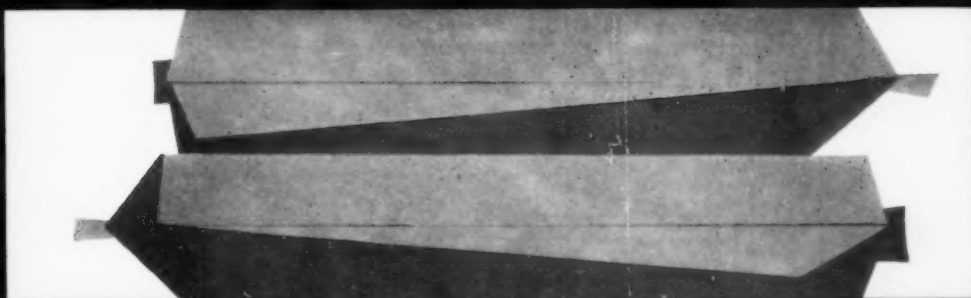
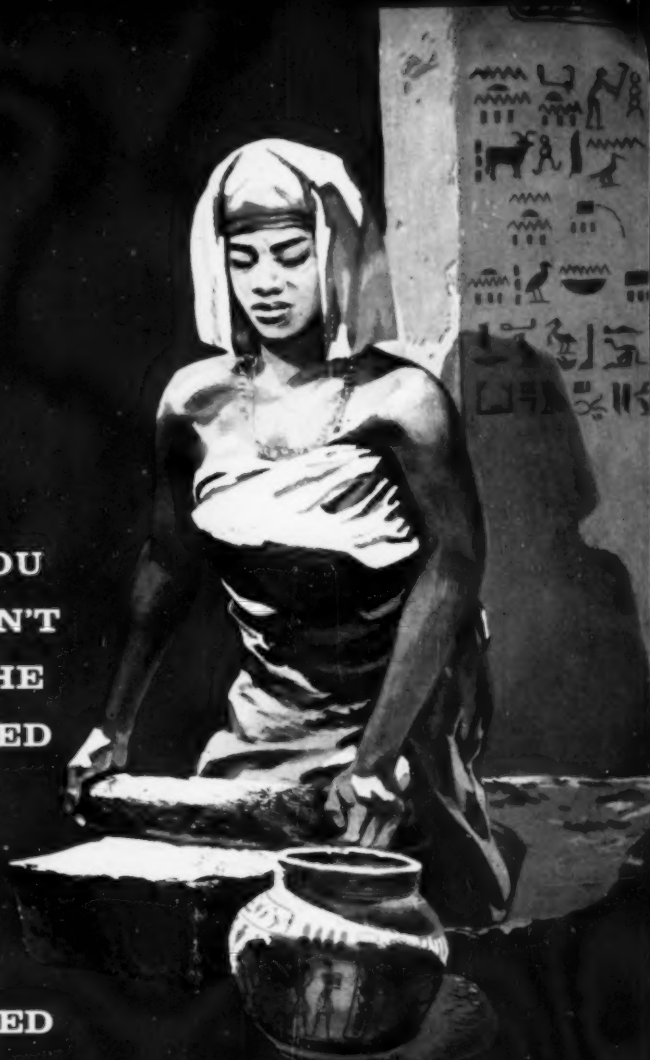
The grinding of grain into meal and the search for ways to store it is almost as old as man himself—for upon the safe storage of grains from one harvest to the next, man's very existence depends.

Today, a quiet revolution in meal packaging techniques is taking place. No longer are the old methods adequate. Mills are discovering that the most economical way to package meal is also the safest and most effective way—in multiwall bags.

The column at left describes just how superior these newly developed bags are in keeping out dirt and dust, in repelling moisture, mold, insect, rodents—and in reducing packaging costs.

If your present package is a holdover from a former era, we urge you to switch to multiwall bags. Investigate now. Call your supplier or write to Crown Zellerbach, One Bush Street, San Francisco, California. Do it today.

**YOU  
DON'T  
GRIND THE  
OLD FASHIONED  
WAY—  
WHY  
PACKAGE  
THE  
OLD FASHIONED  
WAY?**



 **CROWN  
ZELLERBACH**

Multiwall Bag Sales Division

as viewed from

## The PRESS Box

A sharp upswing in imports of textile goods. This was the U.S. picture from 1949-60. In 1960, these imports hit an all-time peak.

Data for the first six months of 1961 indicate, however, that, for cotton at least, this trend may be losing some momentum. Cotton textile-good purchases have steadily dropped since the peak mid-1960 period, and exports exceeded imports by 6,600,000 pounds in June, 1961.

These figures and other pertaining to the major fibers used in U.S. foreign trade of textile goods are given in USDA's Marketing Research Report 491, "Fibers Used in Textile Manufac-

tures Entering United States Foreign Trade."

Looking at the U.S. export-import balance over a 40 year period, total textile-good exports (cotton, wool and man-made fibers) overshadowed imports from 1920-59, but the balance shifted drastic-

ally in 1960 to a 58 million pound import excess.

The report notes that cotton has dominated U.S. textile-good exports for the past 40 years, but its position has declined steadily since 1930. Take a look at the figures: From 1920-29, cotton accounted for 97 percent of total fibers used in U.S. textile exports; 1930-39, 96 percent; 1940-49, 81 percent; 1950-59, 74 percent; and in 1960, 65 percent.

A new, more accurate way to gage the digestibility of livestock feeds has been devised. Developed by ARS biochemist P. J. Van Soest

### gaging feed value

at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., the test uses detergents to dissolve soluble ingredients in a feed sample. The resulting solution is analyzed for amount of digestible carbohydrates and proteins.

A popular way of estimating digestibility of feeds has been to measure indicators of digestibility—such as crude fiber and crude protein, but these don't always reflect actual nutritive value.

Van Soest feels his method will eventually be used to classify true feed values of all types of roughages and concentrates. Using such information, farmers and feed manufacturers could formulate more efficient livestock rations.

The bracero farm worker program can become a chief U.S. weapon in fighting Communism. That's the opinion of A. J. McFadden, vice-president of the Irvine

### anti-red force

Foundation and well known California agriculturist, following a trip to Mexico.

McFadden, who talked, among others, to Don Alberto Salinas-Ramos, president of the Association of Mexican Harvesters, a growers' organization, says the bracero program extends beyond the boundaries of agriculture to the diplomatic sphere.

"The young braceros whom we see toiling in the fields may be among our strongest allies in their resistance to Communist influence in Mexico," he emphasizes.

Under the bracero program between one and one and a half million young Mexicans have worked in the U.S. Returning to Mexico, they have expressed their generally favorable reaction to America's free enterprise system, McFadden says.

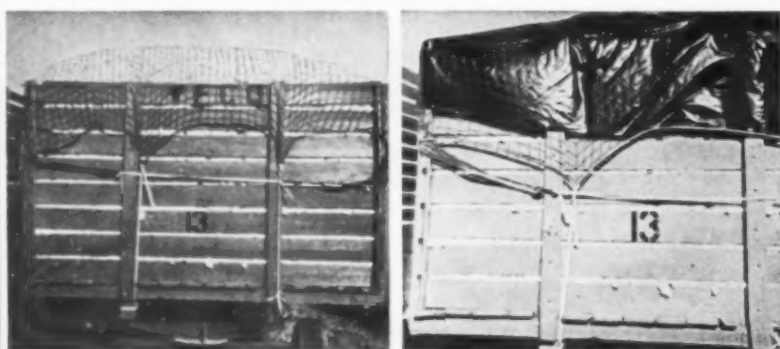
"It is my conviction," he adds, "that consideration should be given to accelerated education for braceros while they are in this country. This might include visits to agricultural colleges and experiment stations."

"Camp supervisors might also arrange for informal education to increase their awareness of fundamentals of U.S. political science, business organization and farm management," McFadden suggests.

If you happen to be driving near Stillwater, Okla., and are startled by sounds resembling gunfire, don't be alarmed. The sound will

### blast those crows

more than likely be firecrackers which pecan growers will utilize in an effort to scare crows away from their orchards this year. The firecrackers will be strung in long rope fuses which burn slowly issuing a blast about every 15 to 30 minutes. Growers hope to save thousands of dollars in this manner as crows have long been a pest in their area.



## Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

### PLAIN NETS, COTTON CORD

(Send for Free Samples)

15x15 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 3.50 each
11x22 ft., weight 4 lbs.	\$ 4.50 each
14x24 ft., weight 11 lbs.	\$ 6.25 each
22x22 ft., weight 7½ lbs.	\$ 7.00 each
14x29 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 7.50 each
14x32 ft., weight 14 lbs.	\$ 8.00 each
36x44 ft., weight 17 lbs.	\$19.95 each

### SHEET POLYETHYLENE

In Rolls—For Lanes

Width	Length	4M (.004)	6M (.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$12.00	\$18.00
12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

(Specify Black or Natural)

We recommend black 6 mil. for tarps.

10% Discount for 6 Rolls or More.

### T A R P S

TOUGH 8 MIL. VINYL

CLOSE OUT—LESS THAN HALF COST  
USES—Cotton Trailer Tarps, Swimming Pool  
Liners or Covers, Stack Covers, Silo, Boat,  
Equipment Covers, Truck Tarps, etc.  
Grommets every 36 inches, reinforced

Send for Free Sample

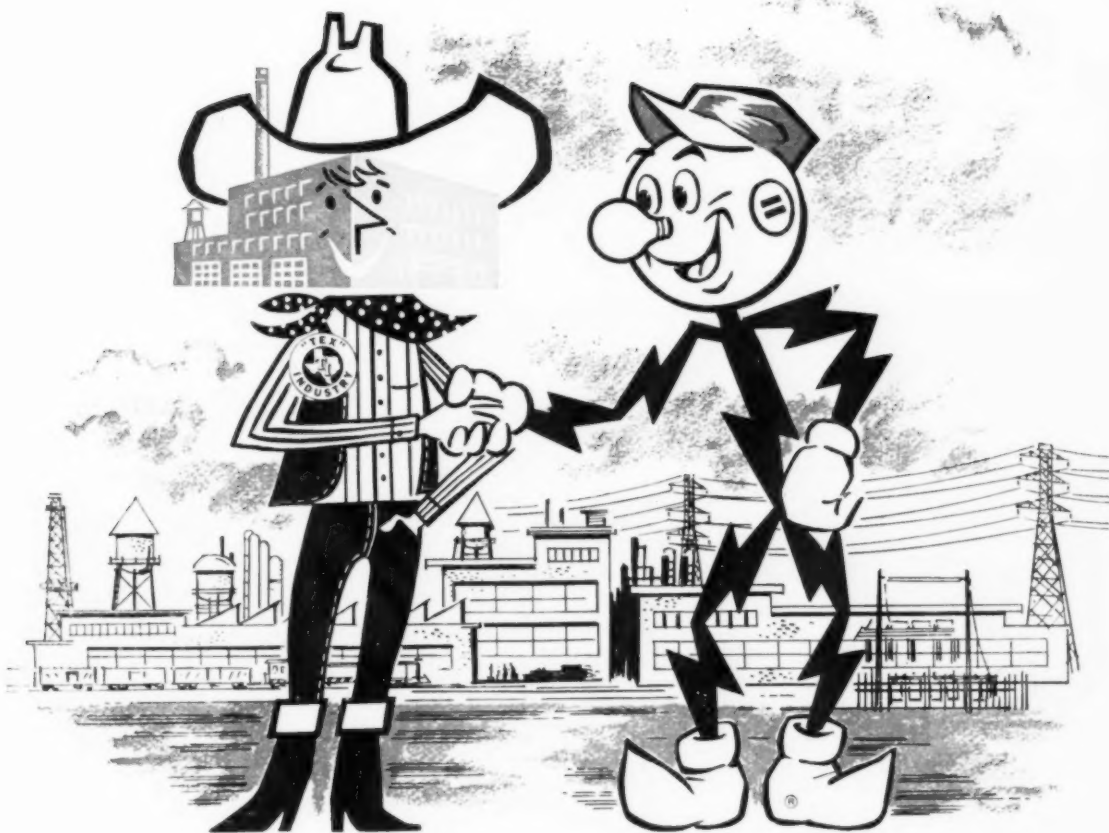
	4¢ sq. ft. With Grommets	5¢ sq. ft. Plain
12x16 feet	\$ 11.52	\$ 9.60
12x18 feet	12.96	10.80
12x20 feet	14.40	12.00
12x24 feet	17.80	14.40
12x30 feet	21.60	18.00
12x36 feet	25.92	21.60
12x44 feet	31.68	26.40
13x16 feet	12.48	10.40
13x18 feet	14.04	11.70
13x20 feet	15.60	13.00
13x24 feet	18.72	15.60
13x30 feet	23.40	19.50
13x40 feet	31.20	26.00
13x50 feet	39.00	32.50
21x44 feet	55.44	46.20
26x100 feet	156.00	130.00
26x300 feet	468.00	390.00
27x62 feet	100.44	83.70
35x100 feet	210.00	175.00
35x300 feet	630.00	525.00

Other sizes on request.

Write for Free Literature

## GLICK TWINS

Phone STerling 7-1362 — Pharr, Texas



**TP&L SALUTES**

## **TEXAS INDUSTRY**

Industry is the life blood of the growing communities of Texas. It creates jobs, makes new businesses possible, and encourages people to stay in their "home town." It boosts the economy and the standard of living.

Texas Power & Light Company, a business-managed, investor-owned, tax-paying electric utility company, provides for industrial growth by supplying the electric power needs of today, and by planning for the needs of tomorrow. This Company's representatives, working with civic leaders, chambers of commerce and other groups, strive constantly for a better "business climate" in the communities it serves as a means of attracting more industries to its service area.

**TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**

for

# Better Cottonseed Oil Products

**I**F COTTONSEED OIL is to hold its own against competitors, continued research to develop new and improved edible products from the oil is a must.

This is the contention of T. H. Hopper, chief, oilseed products research laboratory, USDA-ARS, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. In the following article, Hopper discusses some of the Southern Division's research on edible oilseed products.

**A**DVANCES in the technological uses of fats and oils by the food industries have been phenomenal in the past 50 years. These advances have been concurrent with the production of convenience foods—baked goods, ready mixes, confections, salad dressing and margarine. To produce these "convenience foods", manufacturers need and specify fats and oils with certain chemical and physical properties.

Their needs have been answered through research—research on the chemical and physical properties of natural fats and oils and on how these properties can be altered to obtain a wide array of special items. New scientific tools constantly are being developed to help find new approaches for improved edible fats and oils production in both industrial and home uses.

Cottonseed oil products have been important in the food industries. Winterized cottonseed oil has been, and still is, the premium salad oil in large domestic production. However, its favored position is being challenged by the soaring increase in domestic soybean oil production and advances in chemical and technological research on edible fats and oils in general.

Because of the present and anticipated production and market situations, continued research by industrial and government laboratories to develop new and improved edible cottonseed oil products is a must if cottonseed oil is to hold its esteemed position. This research must continue to be supplemented by basic chemical and physical research.

## Research Reviewed

The Southern Utilization Research and Development Division has conducted much research on southern-grown edible vegetable oils, principally cottonseed and peanut, and their source materials. A review of some of its recent work follows.

• **Acetylated Monoglycerides:** An industrial firm now offers acetylated monoglycerides for use by the food industries. The firm acknowledges that its interest in these products was generated largely



T. H. HOPPER

by Southern Division research which has been reported in 20 scientific papers. The products vary in properties, depending on the degree of acetylation, from liquids to nongreasy waxy solids. They have been authorized for use in or on foods as a food coating agent, a food container component, an equipment lubricant, and an emulsifier in foods; at all levels not exceeding five percent as defined by U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations (Sec. 121.1018). Certain other uses fall outside the scope of this regulation—such as in and on meat products subject to federal inspection, coating for poultry products subject to federal inspection and use in "standardized foods" for which Federal Definitions and Standards of Identity have been established. Efforts are being made to clarify many of these additional uses.

Acetylated monoglycerides have been used in ordinary cosmetic formulations for some time.

• **Confectioners Fats:** Cocoa butter is a premium candy fat primarily because of its unique physical properties. At room temperatures below about 79 degrees Fahrenheit it is hard and brittle, yet when eaten it melts completely in the mouth. Its plastic range compared with most other fats is very short.

Cocoa butter-like fats can be prepared readily by several methods. All, when mixed with cocoa butter, produce consistency versus temperature curves whose shapes closely resemble cocoa butter. These products also soften over a short temperature range, though the actual temperature at which softening occurs varies for each.

Cocoa butter-like fats for research now underway have been prepared by interesterification of completely hydrogenated cottonseed oil and triolein and subsequent selective fractionation of the reaction product from a solution in acetone by crystallization at controlled low temperatures.

The permeability of confectionery fats

to moisture, when used in mixtures for enrobing or coating, is important in preserving the shelf life and quality of certain confections. Many factors influence the moisture permeability of films of fats and coatings. The more influential factors are relative humidity, vapor pressure, amount of liquid fat in the mixture, and the manner in which the fat is solidified and its subsequent heat treatment.

The white film which forms on the surface of chocolate has long plagued the industry. There are two distinct films, or "blooms" which occur on chocolate, "fat bloom" and "sugar bloom." The composition of fat bloom was investigated, and it was found that the type of center which is coated with chocolate does not affect the fatty acid composition of the bloom fat. Rate of blooming, however, is affected by the center. Fatty acids in the bloom fat, compared with the coating fat, showed a decrease in unsaturated acids and an increase in saturated acids. There is evidence that hydroxyl containing oxidation products of the fatty materials in the chocolate are not present in the migrated fat.

Adding small proportions of completely hydrogenated cottonseed oil and similar products to chocolate was investigated as a means of making chocolate better withstand summer temperatures. Adding such a fat greatly retards rate of fat leakage from chocolate at temperatures of about 97 degrees Fahrenheit. Adding small amounts of very hard fats to chocolate should improve the performance of molded bars. However, if the modified chocolate is to be used for coating confections, the increased viscosity which results from adding the hard fat presents a serious disadvantage in handling the coating.

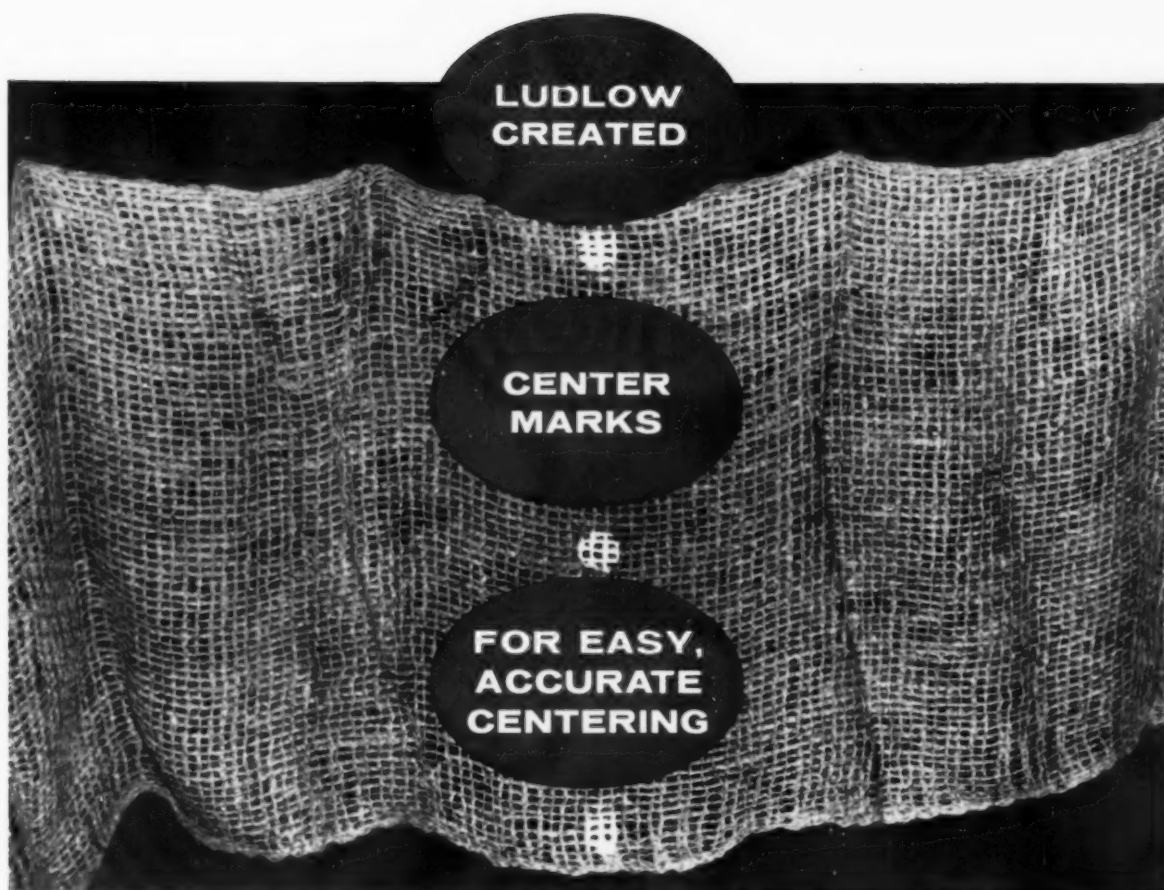
The National Confectioners Association supports a fellowship at the Southern Division to assist in research on confectioners fats.

• **New Type Fat Products:** In the food industry, highly viscous oils and low melting fats which resist oxidation are desirable as pan greases or parting oils for baked goods, as slab dressings in making candies, and as surface coatings where a glossy, relatively inert finish is desired. Higher melting waxy materials also impart a glossy finish to food products. For such uses, compounds derived from fat-forming acids, dibasic acids, and glycerol seemed economically and technically feasible. A series of them was prepared. When combined so that the mole ratio of fatty acid to dibasic acid is one or more, esterification of fatty acid mixtures, short-chain dibasic acids and glycerol yield polyesters which are more viscous than edible oils and fats. Viscosity can be controlled by varying composition of the polyester. Thus, products with relatively high viscosities at over 100 degree Fahrenheit can be obtained. Also, by varying the composition of the polyesters, products varying from viscous oils to waxy solids at ordinary temperatures can be produced.

Similarly six diglyceride esters of adipic acid have been produced and found to have physical properties indicating potential uses as lubricants and coatings for the food industry.

• **Hydrogenation:** Hydrogenation is the most important process to chemically modify oils for edible use. Hydrogenation technology is well developed; however, much more basic information is needed,

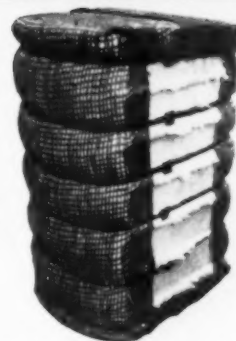
(Continued on Page 30)



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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
 OCTOBER 14, 1961

## WEST EUROPEAN MARKET

# take a look

**ROY B. DAVIS**, general manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, recently returned from a tour of Western Europe, where he investigated market possibilities for cottonseed products.

At our request, Davis sent The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press a brief sketch covering the highlights of his trip and his observations concerning existing and potential markets.

Following in part, are some of Davis' comments on the Western European market:

"We attended the International Oilseeds meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, where about 29 countries were represented. Cottonseed is probably the least of the oilseeds which this



### INTERNATIONAL MEETING

group handles. In fact, cottonseed was not even on the program. There was considerable talk about the free markets, etc., but I gathered that oilseed processors in Western Europe want to buy their raw materials in a free market and are going to insist that duties on oilseed products coming into their respective countries be kept as is or increased. No doubt, the common market, which appears likely to cover every country in Western Europe, will become a background on this matter of quotas, duties, etc.

"At this meeting, and throughout the trip, I noticed that the Iron Curtain countries buy and sell in the European markets, and vice versa. Iron Curtain products were in almost every food store that I visited.

"Denmark always has been a good market for cottonseed meal for dairy feeds. The cooperative that handles about 55

percent of Danish feedstuffs prefers to buy through agents. Prices from behind the Iron Curtain and other foreign countries are lower than our delivered price.

### FEEDSTUFFS

### MARKET



"Switzerland imports some 150,000 bales of cotton a year, mostly longer staple than we have in this section (Texas High Plains). I visited the McFadden agent in Lucerne. He said he also handles their account in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, but it is difficult to do business behind the Iron Curtain. He seemed to like to handle Mexican cotton, because, he said, it can go anywhere without restrictions.

"Italy is one of the developing countries, and from Rome south to Naples there is a varied sort of agriculture. We saw olive trees, and this was the first time that we found a competing oilseed crop.

### DEVELOPING

### COUNTRY



We noticed more olive groves in the Madrid area. Some say that olive production is on the downgrade, yet some say production will be maintained with new groves. However, we did not notice any new planting in the sections we visited. Olive oil in the Mediterranean countries, both Europe and Africa, is the big money crop, and the one with which we must compete. If those countries develop industrially to the point where labor becomes too high for hand picking, our soybeans and cottonseed will profit by the decline in olive oil production.

"American Soybean Association is doing a tremendous job in both Italy and Spain in introducing soybean oil and soybean meal. We noticed some very elaborate poultry plants in the Madrid area, and as these are developed, the demand for protein will increase materially, and probably there will be a need for more grain than is being produced. A new soybean mill will open in Spain this fall, and as soybean meal consumption increases, these importing countries probably will want the beans rather than the products and will adjust oil and meal tariffs. I think in Italy and Spain there are far more potential needs for our products than in any other countries; and I understand they are rapidly reaching the point where

## High Speed Aeration

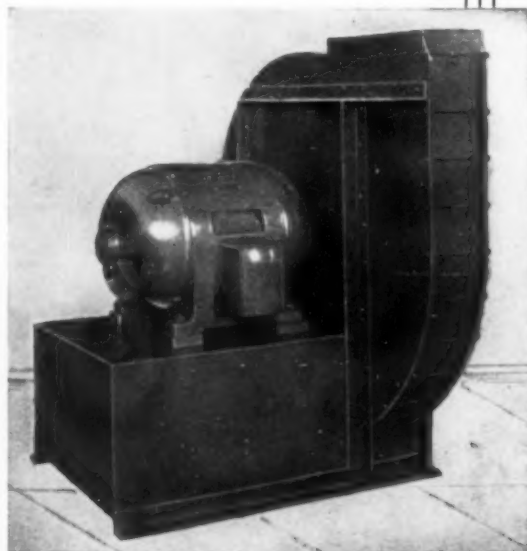
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they do not need PL-480 funds, but are able to buy from us with dollars.

"Just out of Paris, I visited a cooperative that is mixing a high-protein supplement. This cooperative is composed of local independent feed mixing plants of France. They are building a very complete system of poultry and livestock experiment stations with elaborate laboratories. They seemed to be greatly interested in the possibilities of feeding what they called baby beebes. Throughout our trip to Paris, we noted that no steer calves were kept beyond three or four months of age. They are slaughtered as veal.



## INCREASING INTEREST

### • FDA Takes Look At Fatty Acids

A FACTOR present in fatty acids has been found toxic to chicks, but not to rats, according to recent information released by the Food and Drug Administration.

This was revealed by FDA following seizure by a U.S. Marshall in Chicago of a drum of fatty acid intended for use in manufacturing food additives.

Seizure was made before any of the material had been used in a human food product.

Since the time about three years ago when several million chicks died from commercial fat processing residues which had been incorporated into poultry feed, a special assay procedure has been used to check fats and fatty acids for human foods and animal feed for the toxic component, referred to as the chick-edema factor.

The material seized in Chicago was tested by the manufacturer before shipment using the procedure recognized as

approved by FDA at that time. This test showed it free of the chick-edema factor.

However, a test conducted in FDA labs, with a modified analytical procedure, showed a new factor toxic to chicks, but not to rats.

FDA scientists now are working with industry researchers to develop data on the origin and toxicity of the new factor and its relationship to the original chick-edema factor. FDA reports the fatty acid producer is cooperating closely with the agency in the studies.

The agency says it does not know whether either the original chick-edema factor or the newly discovered factor is harmful to humans.

However, FDA says the entire field of fats and fat by-products for use in human food and animal feeds is undergoing extensive exploration to uncover the chemical changes that take place through prolonged heating.

Specifically, what the agency is looking into are changes that occur in deep fat frying or through industrial processes of fat recovery or modification.

This cooperative is a good indication of the increased interest throughout Western Europe in poultry and animal feeding. We noted that such people as Ralston Purina are buying into some feed mixing organizations in each of the countries with the thought that there will be an expanded market in the immediate future.

"Irish pasture-land becomes so boggy in the winter time that the cattle must be put in pens where they are fed a maintenance ration of hay with a few beginning to make grass silage. Some cottonseed cake is fed to these cattle. In fact, I found more interest in cottonseed cake in Ireland than in any other country, and the cooperative I visited had meal tags from both Louisiana and Mississippi mills."

### Margarine

### August Production Drops, Stocks Show Small Gain

Margarine production, August, 1961, totaled 130,500,000 pounds—a drop from the 135, 200,000 pound-output of August, 1960. Production pace for 1961, however, stayed ahead of 1960's volume—1,124,800,000 pounds for January-August, 1961, compared to 1,103,600,000 pounds for January-August, 1960.

Stocks at the end of August were over those of a year ago—35,600,000 pounds, compared to 33,500,000 pounds.

Of the 105,100,000 pounds of fats and oils used in August, 1961, production, soybean oil accounted for 79,600,000 pounds and cottonseed oil, 8,500,000 pounds. For August, 1960, 108,900,000 pounds of fats and oils were used, with soybean oil supplying 90,500,000 pounds of the total and cottonseed oil, 9,500,000 pounds.

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# EMPIRE



Photo Courtesy USDA-AMS

**FARMERS GIN ASSOCIATION**—Losses in damage due to Hurricane Carla were slight along the Texas Gulf Coast when you take into account that the winds blasting the area exceeded 150 mph at times. The scene above is the Farmers Cooperative Gin located near Port Lavaca, Texas. The engine house is blown down and water has been in the gin. No estimate of total damage is known at this time

### Crop Losses Run High

(Continued from Page 18)

cerning counties in District 4, around Houston:

**ORANGE COUNTY:** 5,000 acres planted to rice; 10% harvested. Estimated 60% loss of remaining crop.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY:** 67,000 acres planted to rice; 10% harvested. Estimated 50% loss of remaining crop. Also, 250 head of cattle lost; damage to farm buildings negligible.

**CHAMBERS COUNTY:** 40,000 acres planted to rice; 14% harvested. Estimated 60% loss of remaining crop. Livestock losses 1,000 head. Loss of farm buildings negligible.

**LIBERTY COUNTY:** 33,823 acres planted to rice; 20% harvested. Estimated 30-50% loss on balance

of crop. Cotton—30% harvested, nearly 100% loss of remainder of crop. Very little loss of livestock or damage to farm buildings.

**FORT BEND COUNTY:** Estimated \$3 million loss; Rice—20% harvested, probably will recover about 40% balance of crop, 50% of pecan crop lost. Very little loss of livestock. Estimated damage to farm buildings \$40,000.

**BRAZORIA COUNTY:** Figures not secured for entire county. However, a good example can be seen in the experience of the farmers of 60,000 acres of rice in Brazoria, Galveston and Harris Counties serviced by the four major canal companies generally located in the Alvin area. About 25% of crop was harvested when Carla hit. Yields were reflecting the coming of a good crop year, with the average around 25 barrels per acre. At prices ranging from \$7.50-\$8.15, this meant a gross of around \$200 per acre. Of the remaining 45,000 acres, they now expect to gross around \$100 per acre due to decreased yield and grade. Thus, the loss in this area alone is around \$5 million to

\$7 million. Pecan crops practically wiped out, livestock losses heavy along coast.

**HARRIS COUNTY:** Vegetable crops in the county were hard hit. Only a few loads were brought into the market today, with even fewer predicted for the immediate future. Pecan crop severely damaged. 35,000 acres planted, 25-30% harvested, 50% damage to remainder of crop. 3,500 acres cotton planted, 50% already picked, remainder practically all lost. The county's approximately 230 dairy farmers suffered about \$300 apiece, on the average, to their farm buildings, bringing the total to about \$69,000. Tree damage very heavy, livestock losses negligible.

**MATAGORDA COUNTY:** Rice 75% harvested, good crop there. About 85% of cotton harvested, remainder almost total loss. Loss from farm building damage high, and livestock losses heavy along the coast. Pecan crop almost completely lost.

**WHARTON COUNTY:** Farm building loss figured to run around \$150,000. Cotton estimated loss \$2 million. Pecans, two-thirds of crop, or \$2 million lost. Rice, 60% harvested, \$1,120,000 lost. May harvest 25% of balance left.

**JACKSON COUNTY:** Stored grain and hay loss \$2 million. Cotton loss \$150,000; Rice, \$2.5 million. Livestock lost, 60,000 head. Severe land damage from flood conditions. Farm building damage, \$125,000.

**VICTORIA COUNTY:** Heavy damage to poultry. Farm out-buildings 90% demolished. About 85% of rice was already harvested. Livestock losses low. Estimated 1,700 bales of cotton lost.

**REFUGIO COUNTY:** Damage to pastures from flood waters heavy. Practically all (85%) cotton harvested, around 375 bales lost. No known livestock losses.

**ARANSAS COUNTY:** Severe damage to pastures. Non-farm county, much damage to businesses and residences, however.

**SAN PATRICIO COUNTY:** \$250,000 damage to grain in storage on farms. Several carloads of grain going into elevators destroyed. No known livestock losses.

**COLORADO COUNTY:** Cotton losses \$300,000, rice \$1,092,000, corn \$100,000, farm buildings \$200,000, livestock none, pecans \$150,000.

**AUSTIN COUNTY:** Cotton losses \$375,000, rice \$25,000, corn \$100,000, farm buildings \$104,000, pecans \$10,000.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY:** Cotton losses \$150,000, corn \$140,000, pecans \$75,000.

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**J. E. GRAY, Mgr.  
SLAYTON CO-OP GIN  
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**Safe shipment** of every bale to spinners throughout the world



**NATIONAL**  
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Cotton Warehouse  
Association  
**MEMPHIS**

## • J. H. Fryer, Oil Mill Veteran, Dies

JAMES H. FRYER, superintendent, General Vegetable Oil Co., Sherman, Texas, died unexpectedly on Oct. 1 following a heart attack.

Fryer, 63, had been connected with the cottonseed oil industry for over 38 years. Prior to his position with the Sherman plant, he had served as superintendent of both Texas Refining Co., Greenville, and Greenville Cotton Oil Co. He also was with the Lamar Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas, for two years.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Herman Lewis Fryer of Shreveport, who is Southern division sales representative for The Bauer Bros. Co., oil mill machinery manufacturers; two daughters, Mrs. James Sexton of Dallas and Mrs. Elsie Denny of Shreveport; four grandchildren; a brother, Tyler Fryer of Harlingen, Texas; two sisters, Mrs. Minnie DeLaney of Waco and Mrs. Clarence Tippet of Greenville, Texas.

## West Germany

### Cotton Consumption Up

Despite rising inventories and larger imports of cotton goods, West Germany stepped up its cotton consumption the first three quarters of the 1960-61 period.

Consumption from August 1960 through April 1961 hit 1,154,000 bales, compared to 1,126,000 bales the same period a year earlier. Continuing at this rate, 1960-61 total cotton consumption will set a new postwar record.



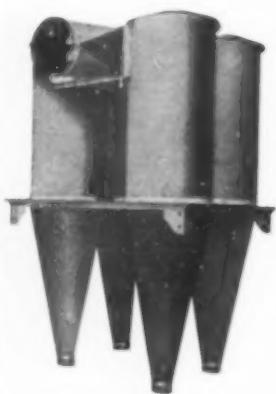
## Stoneville Seed Co. Holds Field Days

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY VISITORS from six states recently attended three field days at The Stoneville (Miss.) Pedigreed Seed Co. Program highlights included a discussion by Research Director Dr. C. W. Manning of the Company's research and seed breeding program, and a run-down by Sales Manager Emory Rose of the new Stoneville cottons to be released this year. Visitors also viewed Stoneville cotton under growing conditions at the research plots. Stoneville dealers, ginners and salesmen attended the first day meeting; Stoneville growers were feted the second day, and the general public was invited for the final meeting. States represented included Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi. The Company plans to schedule similar field days in the future.

■ ELDRED A. CAYCE, St. Louis, has been named an executive vice-president of Ralston Purina Co. In this

new capacity, Cayce will be in charge of all the company's purchasing, all grain merchandising and the soybean division.

# SIZE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE...

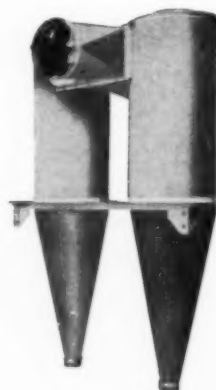


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## Cottonseed Feeding Reprint Distributed by NCPA

National Cottonseed Products Association's Research and Educational Division is mailing to Association members a reprint of an article on cottonseed feed products research written by Assistant Research Director Richard A. Phelps for Western Feed and Seed magazine. This publication, says Garlon A. Harper, research director, is read by most of the feed manufacturers and feed dealers and many poultry and livestock producers in the Western area.

The article, which deals with Western conditions and research efforts in particular, is aimed at acquainting current and prospective customers with the extensive efforts being made to produce cottonseed protein of the highest possible value. Research areas covered by the article include the pink egg factor, egg yolk discoloration, swine research and glandless cottonseed.

## For Water Depletion Tax Deduction Sought

Property owners using the water beneath their land to produce income should be entitled to a tax deduction. This is the contention of the Texas High Plains Water District, who will take the case to court Jan. 3 in Lubbock. Scheduling of this trial culminates seven years of work by the District to gain a federal income-tax deduction for the depletion of underground water.

## • Cotton Committee Voices Optimism

A BRIGHT FUTURE for cotton was forecast by members of the Louisiana Cotton Committee in a recent meeting at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge.

Predicting that the South's cotton planting will increase a million acres in the next decade, Dr. Joe Roussel, cotton research coordinator, LSU, told the group that Louisiana growers will be prepared to meet this advance.

Present LSU research includes developing cotton varieties resistant to insects and Fusarium wilt, Dr. Jack Jones, LSU agronomist, reported.

Jones described various research projects underway to accomplish these aims.

In other business, members elected the following men to the steering committee of the Cotton Contact Committee: Joe Mott, Oak Ridge; James Parrish, Girard; Paul Ransom, Monroe; Fred Phillips, Lake Providence; Bruce Lynn, Gilliam; J. H. Williams, Natchitoches; Charles Romer, Bossier City; Philip Wemple, Cheneyville; J. A. DeKeyser, Alexandria; Richard Sanders, Morrow; Archie Manuel, Eunice; Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston; Harvey Grant, Delhi; Roan Hathorn, Alexandria; Jack Dillard, Shreveport; and Charles Bogue, Opelousas.

■ WILLIAM P. CRAWLEY has been named sales representative in the fiber development department of Hercules Powder Co. Crawley, whose territory will consist of all the Southern states, will work out of the department's Charlotte, N.C., office.

## For Improved Understanding

### CCC Reporting Faces Alterations

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, continuing with his policy of "better public relations", has announced that the financial status of Commodity Credit Corporation and its operations will be subjected to more complete and realistic reporting.

Effective with the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, commodities owned by CCC will be reported at their acquisition cost. Previously the practice has been to show as investment in CCI-owned inventories not only the original acquisition cost but also the storage, handling and transportation costs.


## For Pest Control Programs Review Board Set Up

The U.S. Government has established a board to review Federal pest control programs. Working cooperatively with this board will be the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Interior and Health, Education and Welfare.

## Indian Flaxseed Down

India's 1960-61 season flaxseed production fell five percent from the previous season, according to USDA.

India produced 16,400,000 bushels of flaxseed from 4,200,000 acres in 1960-61 as compared with 17,200,000 bushels produced from 4,800,000 acres in 1959-60.




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## For Better Cottonseed Oil Products

(Continued from Page 22)

particularly to control the position of the double bonds in the unsaturated fatty acid and to find new applications.

Using new methods and instruments, scientists at the Southern Division have studied the formation of positional and geometrical isomers of oleic and linoleic acids on hydrogenation of cottonseed oil and of the methyl esters of these two unsaturated acids.

Research of a basic nature on hydrogenation is being continued. At the same time, attention is being given to the possibilities of obtaining new type products by means of hydrogenation techniques.

• **Peanuts:** Peanut quality studies have yielded several significant facts. There is

a progressive reduction, during processing, of the epsilon-amino groups of lysine in peanut protein. This reduction or destruction is related to the amount of heating. Reduction in lysine, one of the essential amino acids, from 3.4 to 1.9 grams per 16 grams of nitrogen was noted.

Studies on the bitter principles in peanuts lead to the isolation of saponins. These constituents are present in very small amounts, with larger amounts being found in the hearts of peanuts.

Peanuts contain a hemostatic factor which gives relief to hemophiliacs when peanut products are consumed during bleeding episodes. The factor may prevent bleeding episodes. The hemostatic effect does not appear to be due to change in the clotting mechanism, but to be related to constriction at the sight of

capillary rupture. Bioassay of the factor, under investigation with Louisiana State University, showed that the factor or principle may be found in the alcohol extraction of defatted peanuts. Identification of the chemical nature of the factor is being studied.

Whole blanched peanuts (Virginia type) can be freed of oil by extraction with commercial hexane. Rate of oil removal depends on operating conditions. Under the conditions used, 80 to 200 hours are required to remove 70 to 90 percent of the oil respectively. From 12 to 20 hours of stripping were required to remove the solvent from the extracted whole kernels, depending on pressures and temperatures. Oil removal lowers caloric value as much as 35 percent per pound of product. De-oiled peanuts may be desired by those who are calorie conscious. Commercial production of such peanuts will depend on economics of processing raw peanuts and the extracted oil, consumer interest and demand, and finding an economical use for them in the confectionery industry.

### Let's Continue Research

Much basic and applied research information on the composition, physical properties and processing of fats and oils has been developed in the last 25 years. The application and use of these findings have significantly improved and expanded edible fats and oils uses. It takes time for changes in industrial practices to be made. Though there is some backlog of new knowledge that has not been put to use, there is a growing need for expansion of basic chemical and physical knowledge of fats and oils. The Southern Division has taken an active part in fats and oils research during the past 20 years. Information on the results of its efforts can be had for the asking.

### NCPA's Feeding Bulletin Now Available

Copies of National Cottonseed Products Association's bulletin, "Feeding Practices," are still available, according to Garlon A. Harper, director, NCPA's research and educational division, Dallas.

A mailing piece to this effect will be sent to vocational agriculture instructors and other interested parties across the Belt in the next few days.

The popular bulletin, total printing of which has reached 2,700,000 copies, has been issued as needed by the NCPA since 1930.

This particular edition contains 48 pages of concise feeding recommendations based upon Experiment station trials and the experience of successful livestock and poultry producers. Among the features of the bulletin are proven feeding standards, simplified and rapid methods of ration computation, extensive feed analyses tables and explanation of sound management practices.

Copies of the bulletin may be ordered by contacting National Cottonseed Products Association, 1104 Practorian Life Building, Dallas 1.

■ ROY D. HUGHES, Blytheville, Ark., planter and ginner, discussed cotton prospects in a recent issue of Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s ACCO Press.

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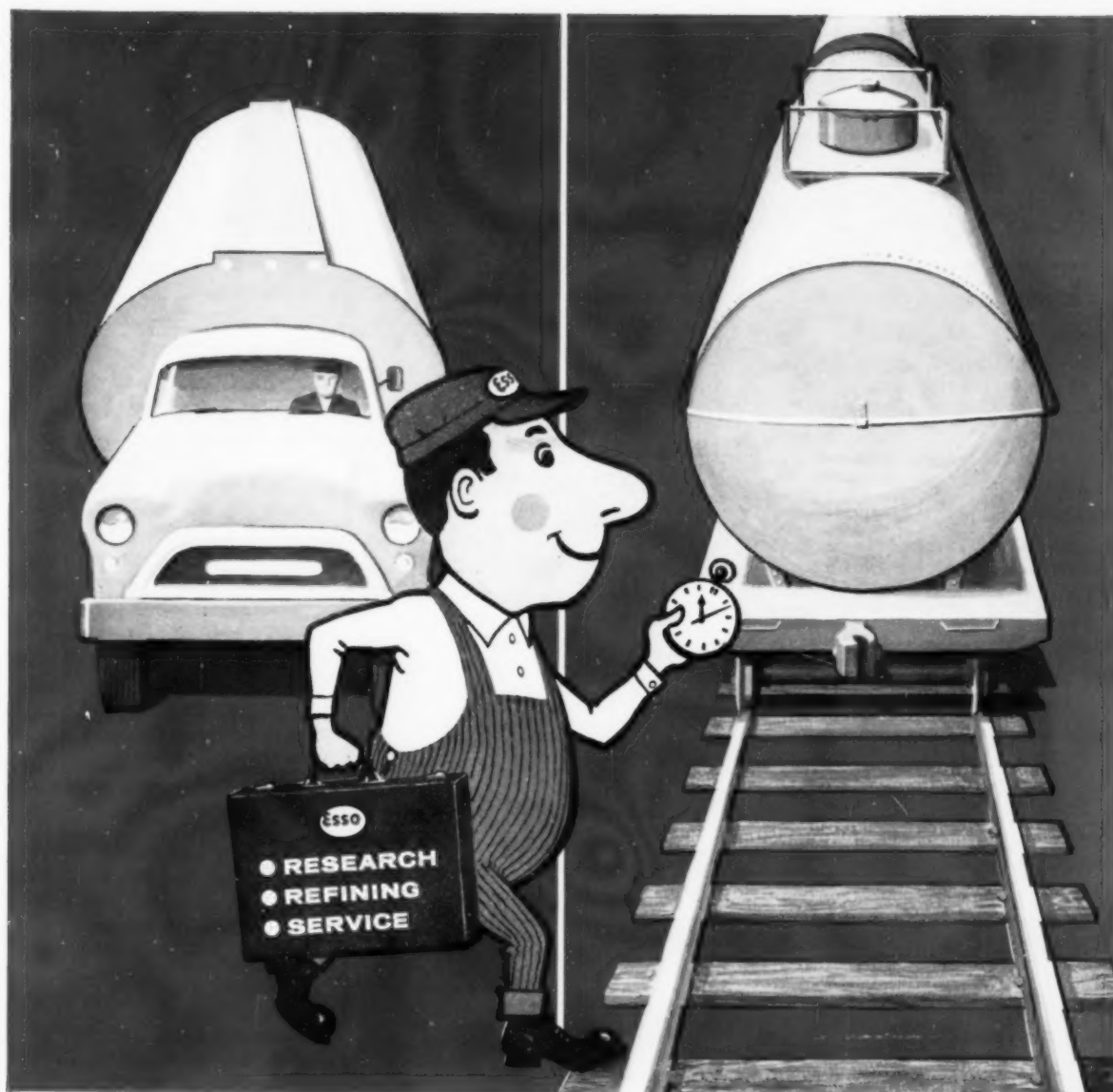
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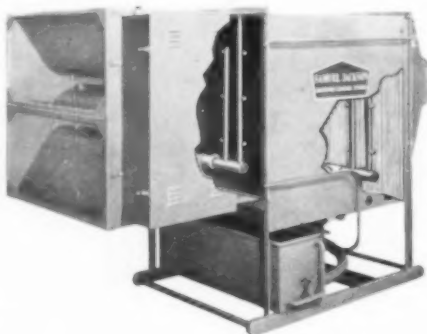
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(San Simon, Ariz., Plant)  
Stewart Gin, Willcox, Arizona  
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Newsom Bros. Gin Co., Inc.  
Caraway, Arkansas

As of October 6, 1961

## From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 12)

regulation of conditions under which Mexican worker are employed.

In signing the two-year extension of the Bracero program, the President likewise directed the Secretary to "use every means at his disposal" to prescribe standards and working conditions of domestic farm workers.

There is, however, no hint as yet from the Labor Department as to how and in what way regulations will be tightened, or what the effect may be on the Bracero program.

President Kennedy, in signing H. R. 2010 extending the Bracero program through Dec. 31, 1963, said he was doing so "reluctantly," and only after assurances from Goldberg he would apply diligently the authority he has over domestic working conditions and wages.

In expressing his disappointment over failure of Congress to accept Administration recommendations, the President said "I am aware, however, that some Mexican workers will still be needed next year, in some areas, to supplement our agricultural labor force. I also am aware of the serious impact in Mexico if many thousands of workers employed in this country were summarily deprived of this much needed employment."

With a broad hint to farm employers on what they can expect in the next two years in the operation of the program, the President said, "the present law, however, provides for broader authority to regulate conditions under which Mexican workers are to be employed. In particular, existing law authorizes, and indeed requires, the Secretary of Labor to permit the employment of Mexican workers only where he can determine that their admission will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers."

The Senate made two major changes in the House-passed bill, to which the conferees agreed. One restricts the use of Braceros on power-driven machinery, except in extreme cases as determined by the Secretary of Labor. The other requires "reasonable" recruiting by employers for domestic farm workers. Presumably Goldberg will decide what is "reasonable."

One of the farm measures signed by the President after adjournment of Congress can, in the opinion of farm officials here, result in simplified and more usable farm credit. The amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933 were supported by all of the major farm organizations.

The Farm Credit Act of 1961 will:

1. Permit installment payments on Federal Land Bank loans to be scheduled more frequently than semiannually.

2. Permit Federal Land Bank loans to be made to a farming corporation if owners of its stock assume personal liability to the extent prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration.

3. Increase the maximum maturity for loans or discounts by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to seven years (from five).

4. Combine the revolving funds available for subscription to stock of Production Credit Associations and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

5. Require each PCA to set aside each year earnings equal to 3.5 percent of the outstanding loans for a bad debt reserve until such reserve equals .5 percent of its outstanding loans.

6. Permit retirement of interests in any bank for cooperatives held by a cooperative which is liquidated or dissolved.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee now predicts "some increase" in the world supply of cotton during the present season due to a "larger carry-over and continuing high level of production."

Reversing the trend of previous season, the Committee reports, the carryover last Aug. 1 increased moderately. But, in relation to the record disappearance, stocks were more or less unchanged, representing over a six months supply.

U.S. Cotton stocks on Aug. 1 were at their lowest level since 1953, but stocks in other net exporting countries were slightly higher than a year ago, with the most notable increases in Egypt, Pakistan and Sudan.

The Committee noted that demand for U.S. cotton during the early part of the season is likely to be met to a large extent out of free stocks in the hands of cotton merchants and that the trade looks for a substantial movement of cotton into the loan during the coming weeks.

With stocks near the minimum in most countries, export availabilities will depend on the level of current production, which, the Committee said, could set a new record.

### Spanish Booklets Available

Booklets giving translations of common Spanish words and sentences are available to ginners using Mexican laborers through Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association, West Memphis, Ark.

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### **Texas Crushers Present Award in State 4-H Dress Revue**

**BEST COTTON COSTUME**—Miss Nancy Ann Bradish, 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bradish, El Paso, receives a \$50 check from Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association, for her entry in the State 4-H Dress Revue. The presentation was made at the state finals held in Dallas, Oct. 6, in connection with the State Fair. The entry was judged the "best cotton entry." There were 14 cotton entries. The girls designed, and fashioned the dresses themselves as a part of their work in the 4-H program.

### **P&G Buys Coconut Oil**

Procter & Gamble Co. has purchased

three lots of coconut oil from the national stockpile. The purchase totals 7,192,849 pounds.

### **Cahill Co. Appointed Maurey Warehouse**

R. G. Cahill Co., Dallas, has been appointed as a stocking warehouse for the Maurey Manufacturing Corp., to serve the Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico areas for Maurey power transmission drives.

"The Maurey line of transmission drives includes a complete stock of sheaves, V-belts, spring loaded pulleys, chain, sprockets, vari-speed transmissions, positive drives, super wedge drives and accessories," says R. G. "Bob" Cahill, president of the Cahill Co.

Dan E. Cahill is vice-president of the Cahill organization.

R. G. Cahill Co., is located at 918 W. Commerce St. in Dallas.

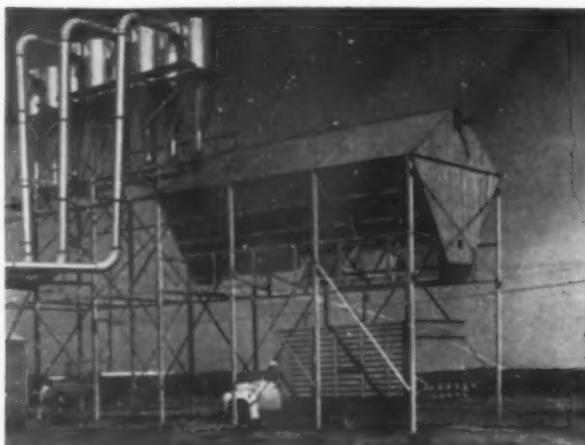
### **Dallas Cotton Merchant Sterling Douglas Dies**

Sterling B. Douglas, who was injured in an automobile accident June 4, died Oct. 2 as a result of the accident.

Manager of Schwabach, Perutz and Co., Dallas cotton merchants, Douglas was a member of the Dallas Cotton Exchange and vice-president of Dallas Cotton Shippers Association.

■ **ROBERT B. TATE**, county agricultural agent for Bexar County, is the new president of Texas County Agricultural Agents Association.

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The Gordin Unit System is proving its worth in installations throughout the cotton belt. Cleaner, smoother samples are being obtained from every type of cotton. Less pre-cleaning and drying reduces overhead equipment and eliminates fiber damage. The Gordin Unit System is easily installed in your present plant with a minimum change to existing equipment. With GORDIN you can look ahead to season after season of the most satisfactory and profitable ginning you have ever experienced.

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FOR SALE—Webb 80" HD compress with boiler and all trimmings.—Box 855, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Webb 80" HD compress with boiler and all trimmings.—Box 855, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bauer #199-60" and #199-48" seed cleaners, #153-48" separators, #198 hull beater, attrition mills motor and belt driven, Chandler hullers. All reconditioned.—W. C. Cantrell Company, 3245 S. Main, Fort Worth 10, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—72" and 83" stack cookers, 176-saw Carver steel linters, French screw presses, up-packing steel linter presses, 30" and 36" filter presses, 48" Carver huller and 54" shaker, Bauer No. 199, 60" seed cleaner, 46" track scale, Anderson screening tank, Tru-Line 176-saw gummer, and 60" ball and roller bearing French rolls.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 2119 Langston Court, Dallas 35, Texas. Telephone FL 7-7496.

**FOR SALE** Carver Tru-Line gummers, Butters milling machines, French 5-high BB rolls, Sperry 36" x 36" filter presses, bar and disc hullers, all-steel single-box lintier press, 14" conditioners, 30" cookers, 48" gear motor, attrition mills, hullers, 45" x 60" tray seed cleaners, 72" and 85" stack cookers, linters, condensers, French screw presses with cookers, screening tanks, hydraulic press room equipment—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

**BARGAIN**—4 Lummus Super Jets, late model 72" Lummus condenser, 1-36" Vanaxial fan, less motor.—Box F3, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One completely converted Continental DFB lint cleaner in excellent condition. Make us an offer.—Box D12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 Continental FT 80-saw airblast, 3-66" Mitchell aftercleaners, 3-66" Mitchell Papoose for use with Super Jems, 1 Continental Model 40 condenser with Moss-Gordin cleaner, fan and discharge complete. Make us an offer on any of these items.—Box T-10, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, 4-60" Mitchell Special Super Units with heat manifolds, 1-50" vacuum box, 1-50" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

**FOR SALE**—Good selection of large sheaves and pulleys at attractive discount. Reply to Box R6, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Two Continental DFB lint cleaners, 1959 Model, A-1 condition. Complete with mechanical drive.—Box P12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four Continental F-3, 80-saw brush  
gins; four 80-saw Master double X feeders, 1957  
Model; one 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Box J20,  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box  
26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick machine complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26367, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE TO BE MOVED**—All steel 3-10 Cen-Tennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burners, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss Gordin lint cleaner, Cen-Tennial all-steel, one story, up-packing press, electric power, f.o.b. city, located in Arkansas. Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw loose roll, late model Centennial gins, one set of Lummus scales, 34" double drum condenser. Call or write Cecil E. Carroll Ginnery, Dublin, Georgia.

FOR SALE—5-1958 Murray combing lint cleaners, complete with three Hartzell fans with motors, all necessary motors and drives, by-pass valves and sheet metal connection from a submerged flue. \$6,000.—Box 1-4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner. All shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge, fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE** — Three Continental individual lint cleaners with bypass valves, steel supports, and lint flue connections.—Box B5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 36267, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Two practically new, slightly used, 4-99 saw complete gins with buildings. One gin 4-90, 1957 Murray with bur machines, lint cleaner, drying and engine, ginned less than 4,000 bales. The other, 4-96, 1956 Hardwicke-Etter with bur machines, lint cleaning drying and engine, ginned less than 10,000 bales. All acreage put in soil bank and these gins will not operate this year. —Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone OR 4-5636, OX 4-7847.

**FOR SALE**—Priced to Move—4-80 Murray gin at Bynon, Oklahoma. Machinery includes Super Mitchells, conveyor distributor, 16' steel bur machine, 24-shelf tower drier with 2M BTU heater and push and pull fans, two inclined cleaners (one steel), steel tramper and wood press. Electric power. Buildings not included.—Muskegee Cotton Oil Co., Box 1567, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE**—Near Memphis, Tennessee. 4-80 Continental F3 air blast and 3-80 brush gins with individual lint cleaners.—Box R40, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray Big 60 lint cleaner, \$1,000; 1 tower drier with separator and burner, \$1,000.—RoEllen Gin Company, Route 2, Dyersburg, Tennessee. Phone AT 5-2896.

FOR SALE—Murray Big Bur machine with LST stick and leaf machine, 2-65" Mitchell Super Units and 6-89 Murray glass front gins.—Fuller Gin Company, Ashport, Tennessee. Phone 894-W Ripley, Tennessee.

**FOR SALE—STEEL-BUR MACHINES:** 10' and 14' Hardwike-Etter left-hand with conveyors and troughs. **STEEL CLEANERS:** 4-cylinder Murray incline, three 5-cylinder, two 7-cylinder 50" and two 5-cylinder 70". Hardwike-Etter inclines: two 4-cylinder 50" Continental inclines, 2-72" Impact, 2-60" Lummus, 2-60" Murray and 2-60" Mitchell and one 12-unit Lummus Thermo. **STEEL SEPARATORS:** 50" Hardwike-Etter, 50" Continental, 52" Murray and 48" Lummus. One Sutorbilt blower size SL. Murray and Hardwike-Etter pneumatics and 56" Mitchell Super Units. Mitchell, Hardwike-Etter and Lummus gin plant hangers, Bucket and screw elevators. STEEL conveyor distributor, New Crow Seed-O-Meters. New flat and V-beltting, heat resistant separator flitching, and a general line of conveyor and mill machinery. Write for literature or call for prices and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade. R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Wackerly St., St. Louis, Mo. Phone: PL-2-8111. Telex: WA 9732.

**WANTED**—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED:** One French Hi-pressure shock absorber - Box H15, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

NEED a ginner and ginner's helper or whole crew for nights, starting Oct. 21. Contact Tokio Gin, Tokio, Texas, or phone Wheatley 3391.

SALES Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor, 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas, and San Juan, Texas. Phone ST 7-3921.

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

L-3460 I.E. ROI engine for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belzoni, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price \$7,500 cash—no trades.

**LEWIS SCALE SERVICE**—Authorized Howe Scale Dealer. Guaranteed service and rebuilt cattle and truck scales. Licensed in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.—616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: PO 3-4271—Night SH 7-1857.

FOR SALE—140 h.p., 4-cylinder, 8 x 9, natural gas or butane, MM motor.—Peoples Gin, Mart, Texas. Phone YQ-7-2641.

**FOR SALE**—two 1210A MM, 220 h.p. engines—one excellent condition, \$1,850; one fair condition, \$1,500; one L3000, V12, Le Roi, \$3,750; one D1700 Caterpillar diesel, \$1,550; one 8 x 9 MM 6-cylinder, \$750.—Lubbock Electric Co., 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone SH 4-2336. Night SH 4-7837.

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Prepare for the end of the Mexican farm labor program. This is the advice of Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry Holleman.

Holleman, president of Texas AFL-CIO prior to his new present post, issued this warning at a news conference prior to a visit to Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley farms.

"Farmers must face up to the facts—foreign labor programs are coming to an end," Holleman said.

An industry-wide public relations conference will be conducted by American Feed Manufacturers Association in Chicago, Oct. 18. The one-day meeting is open to all feed men.

"Automation and Its Potential for The Textile Industry" will occupy the spotlight at the Fall Textile Engineering Conference, sponsored by American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The Nov. 1-2 conference will be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Delta Council's women's committee held a luncheon meeting recently at Cleveland (Miss.) Country Club. Bardeen Burge, tour manager for the Maid of Cotton contest, spoke to the group about the contest, highlighting her talk with a film presentation, "All The King's Maids"

—Presenting—

## R. Dave Hall

—Belmont, N.C.—



A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD took a vacation-time job as a doffer in a textile mill.

Thus, R. Dave Hall, who assumed the presidential post of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute on Oct. 1, first stepped toward a life-time's service in the textile industry.

Hall's first full-time job, following graduation from Davidson College in 1919, was as a bookkeeper and shipping clerk for two mills in Belmont, N.C. Today he is chairman of the board, Climax Spinning Co., secretary-treasurer, Majestic Manufacturing Co., secretary-treasurer, Sterling Spinning Co., secretary-treasurer, Stowe Thread Co., president, Belmont Hosiery Mills, and president, Belmont Knitting Co.

In addition, he is a director and member of the executive committee of American & Efird Mills, Inc., Mount Holly, N.C., and of the bank of Belmont. He also holds directorships in Belmont Converting Co., R. S. Dickson & Co. and the Security Fire and Indemnity Co.

Hall is the only member of the original Employment Security Commission of North Carolina. He was first appointed to the commission in 1941 by the late Governor J. Melville Broughton.

Hall has served two three-year terms as a director of ACMI, and is immediate past first vice-president. He is a past president of North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association and has served two terms as president of the Combed Yarn Spinners Association. He also is on the Advisory Council of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, a board member of St. Andrews Presbyterian College and a member of the advisory committee of Belmont Abbey College.

An Infantry lieutenant in World War I, Hall is a past North Carolina state commander of the American Legion. He is a Presbyterian, Rotarian, Mason, and a member of Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity. He and his wife, the former Mary Howe of Belmont, have one son, Robert Davidson Hall, Jr.

## • Whitten Reports New House Cotton Study

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS Subcommittee on Agriculture will study cotton production in foreign countries.

Subcommittee Chairman Jamie L. Whitten (D. Miss.) says the study will up-date a 1955 inquiry which showed that withholding Government-owned cotton surpluses from world markets had encouraged expansion of foreign production.

The study, which also will include foreign production of other commodities, will cover:

The increase or decrease since 1955 in foreign production and exports of basic commodities receiving U.S. price supports.

The U.S. financial interests involved in any increases in foreign production and exports.

The relationship between acreage reductions of basic U.S. commodities and production increases of the same commodities in foreign countries, showing the quantities of each commodity and the countries involved.

## For Textile Mills Faster "Write-offs" Given

Textile mills will be allowed faster depreciation write-offs on certain cloth-making machines, says President Kennedy, adding that this move "will be of significant help to the industry in enabling it to modernize, meet foreign competition and provide jobs."

The Treasury is studying the need for similar faster write-offs in other industries. The textile authorization was speeded at the request of Kennedy, who noted that many foreign textile producers "enjoy the advantage of very liberal depreciation allowances as well as low wage costs."

## Exhibit Space Drawing Slated Jan. 6

Drawing for Exhibit space at the Texas Cotton Ginners 1962 Convention will be held at the Texas Cotton Ginners Association offices, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, Jan. 6.

The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. Coffee and donuts will be served.

At the time of the drawing, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., the exhibitors organization which sponsors and arranges the convention, will hold its annual officer election.

Current officers and members of the executive committee of the supply group include: Edward H. Bush, president; Glenn McCarty, vice-president; Ray Senter, treasurer; Dave McReynolds, interim secretary; J. Carsey Manning, U. H. Ohrman, and Cliff Granberry, directors.

## Douglas Tharp Elected

Douglas Tharp has been elected president, Luna Cotton Cooperative Gin and Oil Mill, Inc., Deming, N.M., according to E. F. Hohman, manager.

Other officers elected at the annual meeting of the organization include C. W. "Bud" Lewis, vice-president, and Bob Speir, secretary.

Members of the board selected for the coming year include Everett Cranage, Frank Hervol, Dick Hemley and Leo Koenig. Cranage and Tharp are newly elected directors.

The organization has four gins and a cottonseed oil mill. The group ginned 22,500 bales during the 1960 season.

Hohman has been manager since 1955.

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## On Texas Plains

### 2,254,000 Bale Forecast Made

A cotton crop termed "fantastic" by officials of the Plains Cotton Growers and Lubbock Cotton Exchange is predicted on the Texas High Plains this year.

Oct. 1 estimates made by the two cotton groups makes a forecast of 2,254,000 bales to be produced in the area.

This will be by far the largest crop ever produced on the Plains with the 1958 crop of 2,025,433 the present record holder. Last year's production was 1,942,787 bales.

Lubbock County leads the area with estimates of 270,000 bales predicted to be ginned in that area. Officials say they believe this would be the largest cotton crop ever produced in one Texas county.

Cotton lint off such a crop would mean some \$335 million plus an additional \$45 for the value of the cottonseed to the High Plains.

### Vegetable Oil

#### USDA To Buy Products

USDA will buy 400 million pounds of vegetable oil products for foreign distribution under the Food-for-Peace program.

■ LARRY L. KRUG has been named assistant editor, Tennessee Extension Service.

## Oct. 1 Cotton Report

State	Acres for harvest 1961 <sup>1</sup>	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production <sup>2</sup> 500-pound gross weight bales		
		1950-59 average	1960	1961 indic.	1950-59 average	1960	1961 indic.
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	495	340	284	338	362	232	285
South Carolina	600	327	360	332	527	414	415
Georgia	660	320	371	364	607	505	500
Tennessee	520	431	545	545	550	583	590
Alabama	900	336	421	365	755	756	685
Mississippi	1,600	417	486	495	1,579	1,542	1,650
Missouri	390	421	548	486	368	472	395
Arkansas	1,355	414	485	482	1,314	1,339	1,360
Louisiana	540	409	470	467	562	501	525
Oklahoma	685	210	348	294	338	458	420
Texas	6,550	260	329	333	3,910	4,346	4,550
New Mexico	194	644	693	767	286	291	310
Arizona	393	890	953	989	798	849	810
California	810	836	981	1,067	1,554	1,939	1,800
Other States <sup>3</sup>	50	320	401	366	45	45	39
United States	15,652	362	446	440	13,553	14,272	14,334
Amer.-Egypt. <sup>4</sup>	59.7	461	555	525	64.3	67.4	65.3

<sup>1</sup> Aug. 1 estimate. <sup>2</sup> Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. <sup>3</sup> Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada. <sup>4</sup> Included in State and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

USDA's Oct. 1 Cotton Report shows an increase of 72,000 bales over the previous report due to generally favorable September weather. The Oct. 1 report estimates the 1961 crop at 14,334,000 bales as compared with 14,272,000 bales in 1960 and the 10-year average of 13,553,000 bales.

Yield per acre averages are up three pounds (440 pounds per acre) from a month ago. This compares with 446 pounds in 1960 and a record high of 466 recorded in 1958.

Prospective yields per acre are higher than last year in the Far West but below last season in other areas.

Cottonseed crop estimates (based on the past five year averages) on the Oct. 1 forecast is 5,942,000 tons compared with 5,886,000 tons last year.



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## • New Seed Group Gets Mississippi Charter

MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED Cotton Seed Growers Exchange, the members of which produced the certified blue tag cottonseed grown in the state for many years, has been chartered as a non-profit, non-share corporation under Mississippi law, according to John W. Nance, Jr., Clarksdale, president of the new firm.

Nance said the company plans to continue producing and marketing blue tag cottonseed, officially certified by the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association.

In addition, he said, the corporation charter empowers it to engage in cotton breeding and production of registered purple tag seed for use in growing certified blue tag cottonseed.

Regulations for purple tag seed production will be tightened, said Nance, by provision for roguing of the seed-producing fields by qualified agronomists and seed sampling by impartial technicians. Registered purple tag seed produced under the corporation's program must be cocklebur-free.

"This move," said Nance, "will enable us to furnish to the farmers of Mississippi and other states officially-certified seed at reasonable prices. We will use to the fullest extent the services of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association."

Board members of the Mississippi Certified Blue Tag Cotton Seed Growers Exchange Inc. are S. H. Kyle, Clarksdale; I. J. Thomas, Lake Cormorant; Harold Brownstein, Clarksdale; J. L. Hill, Jr., Webb; Tom Reed, III, Belzoni; and C. P. Owen, Tunica, vice-president.



### Leaves Extension Work

T. M. "COTTON" WALLER has left his post as associate agronomist for cotton work, Mississippi Extension Service, to become agronomist for Riverside Industries.

The change, announced by Extension Director M. S. Shaw, was effective Oct. 1.

Waller will continue to reside in Starkville. In his new position he will conduct field crop educational programs in North Mississippi.

A well-known leader in cotton improvement, Waller served as a specialist for the Mississippi Extension Service for 14 years and was instrumental in organizing the Mississippi Cotton Contest.

## Replacing Braceros

### Texas Valley May Use West Indies Labor

El Paso Valley Cotton Association may import Negroes of the British West Indies because "Congress has forced us out of the bracero program."

The group will send a representative to San Angelo to talk with an official of the British West Indies labor organization, according to Association President Jim Bowden.

Bowden said cotton growers in his area now find it impractical to use Mexican

farm workers because it is now illegal to use braceros for skilled jobs such as irrigation and tractor driving, and the growers feel minimum wage for unskilled braceros is too high. About 1,700 braceros were used to drive tractors in the El Paso valley last season.

Bowden points out that, as British subjects, West Indies Negroes are not subject to the bracero laws. While most of them have no experience in cotton work, they do speak English.

■ DR. NORMAN R. MALM has been named assistant professor of agronomy at the New Mexico Extension Service's Southeastern Substation.

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### New Mailing Address

■ THE POST OFFICE BOX of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press and its parent company, Houghton Publishing Co., has been changed to P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

### Peanut Committee Named

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has named 21 representatives of the peanut industry to serve on a Peanut Price Support Differential Industry Advisory Committee. The committee will recommend peanut price support differentials for the 1962 crop, which should be announced in February or March when the pre-planting price support announcement usually is made.

James E. Thigpen, director, Oils and Peanut Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, will serve as committee chairman and as the official USDA representative.

### Statement of the Ownership, Management, and Circulation

required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233), of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, published bi-weekly at Dallas, Texas, for October 1, 1961.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. Houghton, Dallas, Texas.  
Editor, Dave McReynolds, Dallas, Texas.  
Managing Editor, Dick Houghton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Houghton Publishing Company, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas:

R. Houghton, Dallas, Texas.  
R. Houghton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.  
Ben W. Houghton, Dallas, Texas.  
Mrs. R. Houghton, Dallas, Texas.  
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Glenn Copeland, Dallas, Texas.  
M. E. Griffin, Dallas, Texas.  
A. M. Dickson, Garland, Texas.  
Lester R. Huddleston, Dallas, Texas.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 5517.

(Signed) DICK HAUGHTON, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1961.

(Seal)

M. E. GRIFFIN.

(My commission expires June 1, 1963.)



### Lohoefer Joins Texas Tag

CONRAD L. LOHOEFER, Lubbock, has been named West Texas-New Mexico representative for The Texas Tag & Specialty Co., Wolfe City. Lohoefer, who succeeds the late H. R. Doughtie, also of Lubbock, formerly was public relations director and assistant to the executive vice-president at Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. He resigned from Plains Growers in July to enter business for himself.

### Farmland Debt Sets Record

Farmers will find themselves "hocked" even deeper at the end of this year when farm real estate debt will climb to a new record high, predicts USDA.

Farm real estate debt totalled \$13,100,000,000 in January, 1961, and is predicted to climb even higher during the year. The increase during 1960 was 6.5 percent.

California has the highest total debt at \$1,261,034,000.

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OCTOBER 14, 1961

## • Warehouse Group Names Litton

J. D. LITTON, Waco, has been named general superintendent, National-Western Compress & Warehouse Co., which operates plants at Sweetwater, Hamlin, Rule and Abilene, according to Spencer Brown, president, National Compress & Warehouse Co., parent organization. (Western plants were purchased recently by National Compress & Warehouse Co. See The Press, Sept. 16 issue.)

Litton has formerly been a part of the administrative staff of the general office in Waco.



The Western plants acquisition brings a total of 20 plants to serve the state by Exporters & Traders Compress & Warehouse Co., and affiliated plants, says Brown.

Litton is a native of Ranger, Texas. He is a graduate of Texas A&M College with a degree in agronomy. He served as a captain in the U.S. Air Corps during World War II. Following his discharge, Litton returned to his work with Exporters & Traders. He has served as plant superintendent of the company's Hillsboro operations for nine years and as superintendent of the National Compress & Warehouse Co.'s Waxahachie plant for two years.

Litton is married to the former Vivian Fulbright of Ranger. The couple and their three children make their home in Waco.

### Cotton Association Promotes Three

Three staff members of Staple Cotton Cooperative Association have been promoted to sales positions, according to C. R. Sayre, president.

L. H. Barner, will handle mill-area sales in North Carolina and Virginia; Charles S. Stern will head the sales development program in South Carolina, and E. E. Bullock will serve as assistant head of the Association's local sales section, serving Greenwood, Miss., Memphis and Clarksdale, Miss.

In another move to expand the Association's program, R. L. Clarke, Jr., has been named head of the sales control and traffic department.

## Watch That Neckerchief!

### Increased Contamination Cases Cited

Ginners and producers are urged to take steps to prevent cotton contamination by colored yarns and fibers during the harvest season.

Pointing out there has been an abnormal number of complaints by both domestic and foreign mills on the problem this year, National Cotton Council points out such contamination creates a costly problem for textile mills.

Often the contamination begins when a handkerchief, sweater or other colored material is accidentally left in seed cotton. The material is chewed up in the

ginning process, and, if a piece hangs on a cylinder, it is possible for several bales to be contaminated.

These colored bits of cloth end up in finished cloth at the mill and must be sold as "seconds" at reduced prices.

Since mills blend a number of bales prior to spinning, the damage caused by one red neckerchief can be multiplied into thousands of dollars.

### Council Sponsors Meeting

Delta Council, cooperating with the North Mississippi Industrial Development Association, the Department of Defense and the Small Business Administration, recently sponsored a meeting of area manufacturers to discuss Government defense contracts.

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## CALENDAR



• Oct. 30-Nov. 1—American Oil Chemists Society fall meeting. Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Nov. 8-9—Cotton Chemical Finishing Conference, sponsored by National Cotton Council, Washington. Sheraton Park Hotel. For information, contact National Cotton Council, 1200-18th St., N.W., Washington 6.

• Dec. 2—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. Memphis, Hotel Claridge. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

### 1962

• Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 11-12—Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic, The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• Jan. 21-23—Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting. Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• Jan. 29-30—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 10-14—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 11-13—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives will meet in Hotel Driscoll, Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin, Texas.

• Feb. 12-13 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic, sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association. USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

• Feb. 20—Arizona Cotton Growers Association annual meeting in Casa Grande. (Site to be announced later.) For information contact E. S. McSweeney, executive vice-president, Route 2, Box 815, Tempe.

• March 4-6—MidSouth Gin Supply Exhibit. MidSouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 4-6—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Memphis. (In conjunction with MidSouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 4-6—Tennessee Ginners Association annual meeting. Memphis. (In conjunction with MidSouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.

• March 6-7—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso. Sponsored by Southwest Five State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 23—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• March 29-31—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. For information contact ACMI, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 1-3—Texas Cotton Ginners Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• April 3-4—National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit. Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

• April 9-10—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.

• April 26-27—Safety Engineers Cotton Ginning School, sponsored by Texas Extension Service and Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas. For information contact Jack Rohr, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas, Texas.

• May 20-22—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.

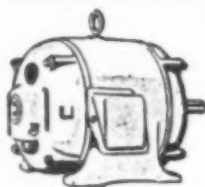
• June 10-12—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 11-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston. For information contact Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, 629 Wilson Bldg., Dallas.

• June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact Mrs. Virginia Dennis, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, 1325 Mayfair Road, Raleigh, N.C.

• July 10-11—Cotton Marketing Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information write Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

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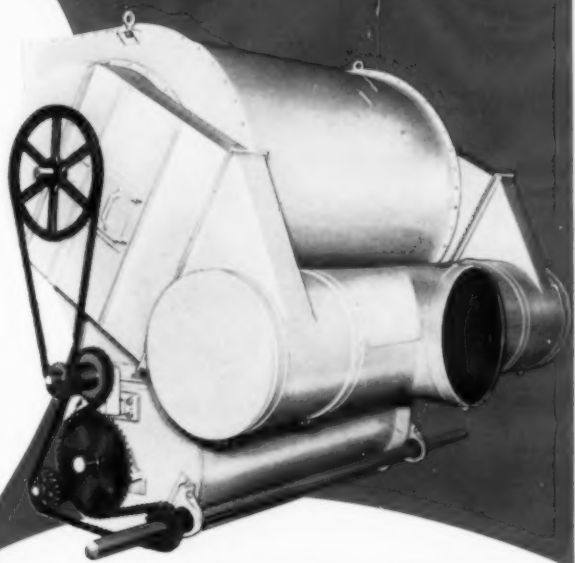
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- Weighs approximately 2,600 pounds



**GINNER DESIGNED WITH PERFORMANCE IN MIND**



MOSS-GORDIN'S new separator is important news for every ginner interested in improved plant performance...and this Super "63" is of advanced design to eliminate suction bottlenecks. You can handle all types of cotton more efficiently and at the increased capacity demanded today.

The SUPER "63" SEPARATOR gives you maximum separation of air and cotton. Constructed to precision specifications, this unit materially reduces air leaks to eliminate power waste. Special heat-reduction design doubles life of flights.

MOSS-GORDIN can show you how to save on equipment dollars, reduce your operational cost, and increase your capacity and profit with the SUPER "63".

*For further information, write, wire, call or cable...*

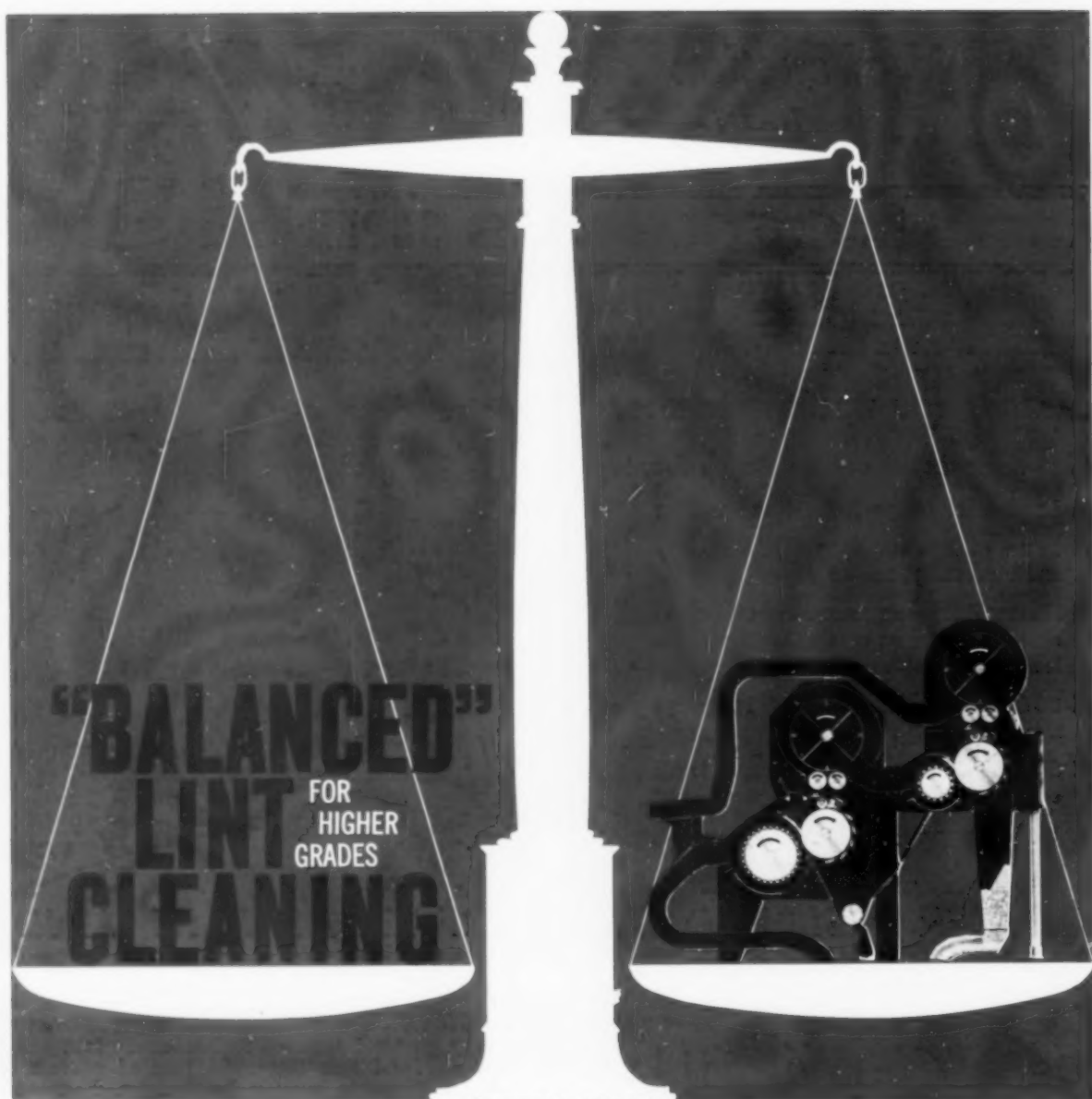
**MOSS-GORDIN**  
a division of  
BOTANY INDUSTRIES, INC.  
**COMPANY**

3116 Main Street  
DALLAS, TEXAS

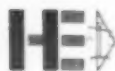
Third Street & Ave. O  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

318 S. Parkway, West  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

2933 Hamilton Ave.  
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA



In a Conqueror dual lint cleaning system the entire process is "balanced" regardless of the number of gin stands. Work to be done in the lint cleaners is uniformly distributed; each machine has the same work load. This balance is not possible in battery-type lint cleaning. Conquerors also provide THINSTREAM lint cleaning at its best: cotton leaving the gin stand is spread out essentially the full length of the gin; fibers move in a wide, thin stream from gin stands into and through both cleaners with full control over uniformity of the bat. ■ Regardless of the size of your present plant, a Conqueror dual lint cleaning system will help put you in a more competitive position.



**HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY** / Sherman, Tex. / Tulare, Calif. / Lubbock, Tex. / Memphis, Tenn. / Columbus, Ga.

